

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v500)

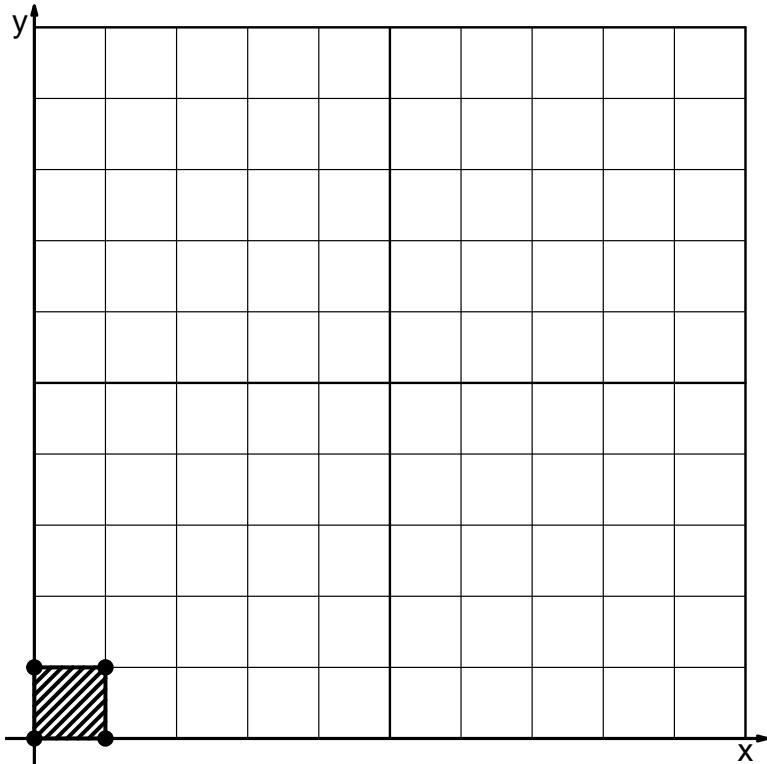
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 3 & 4 & & & \end{array}$$

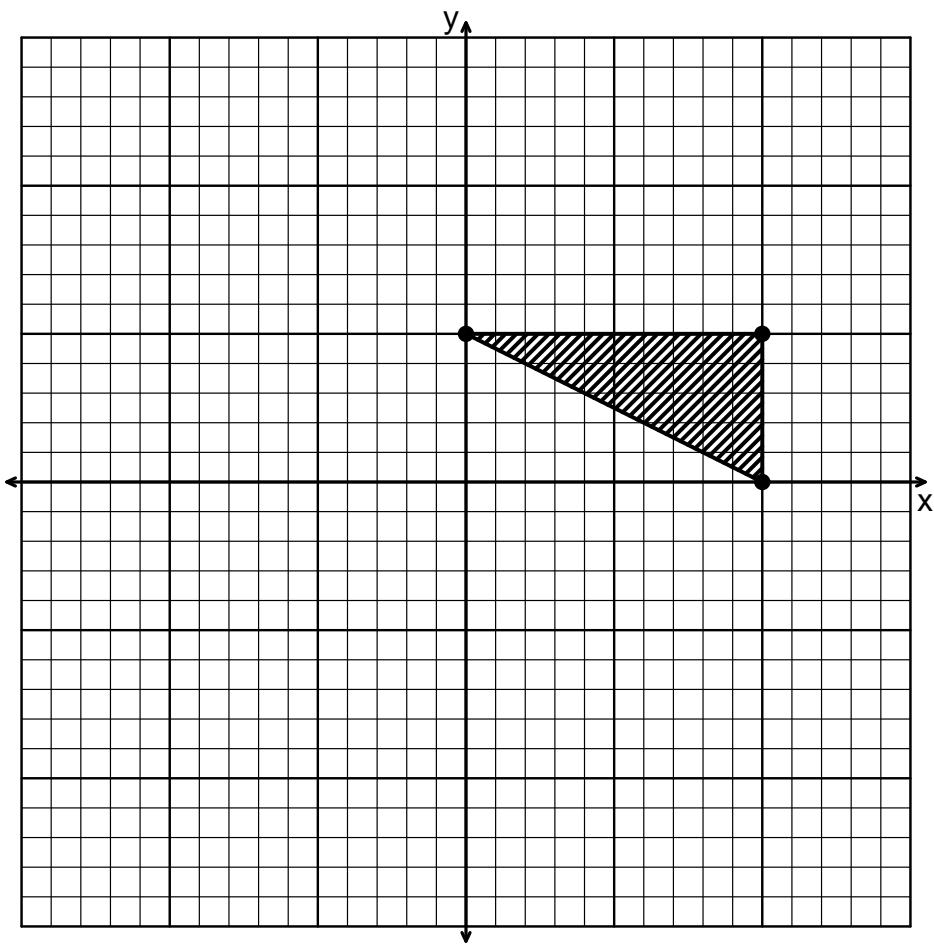


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $306.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & -0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v501)**

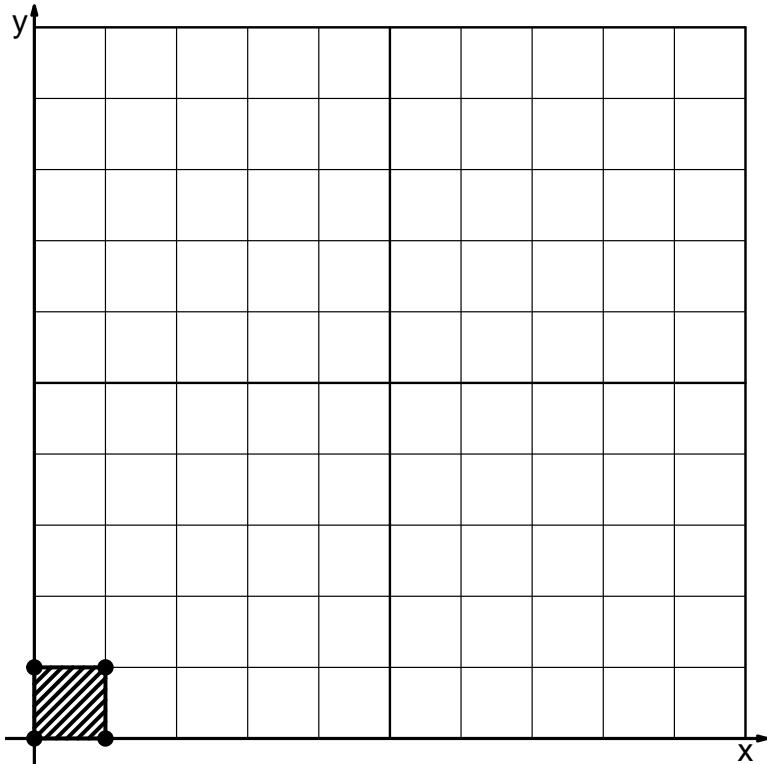
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 8 & 1 & & & \\ 4 & 5 & & & \end{array}$$

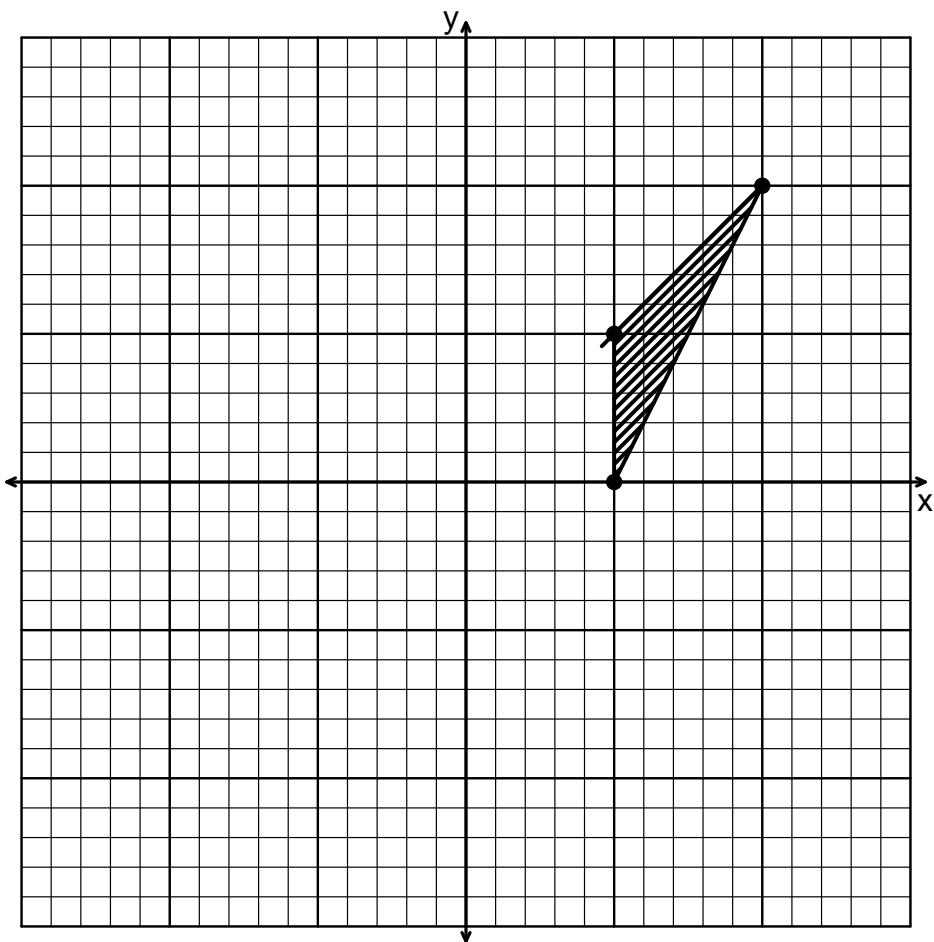


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 5 \\ 10 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v502)**

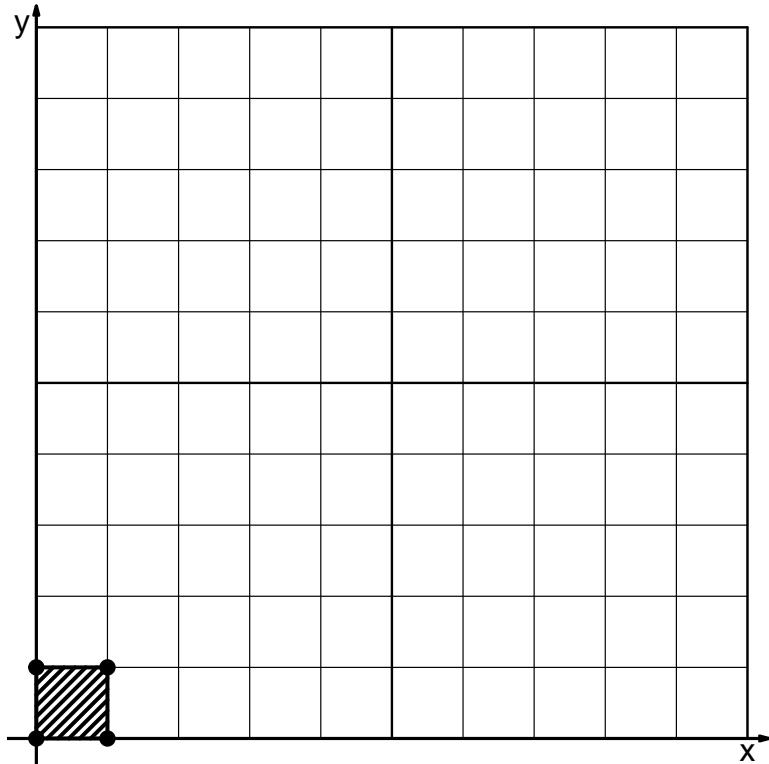
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 7 & & & \end{array}$$

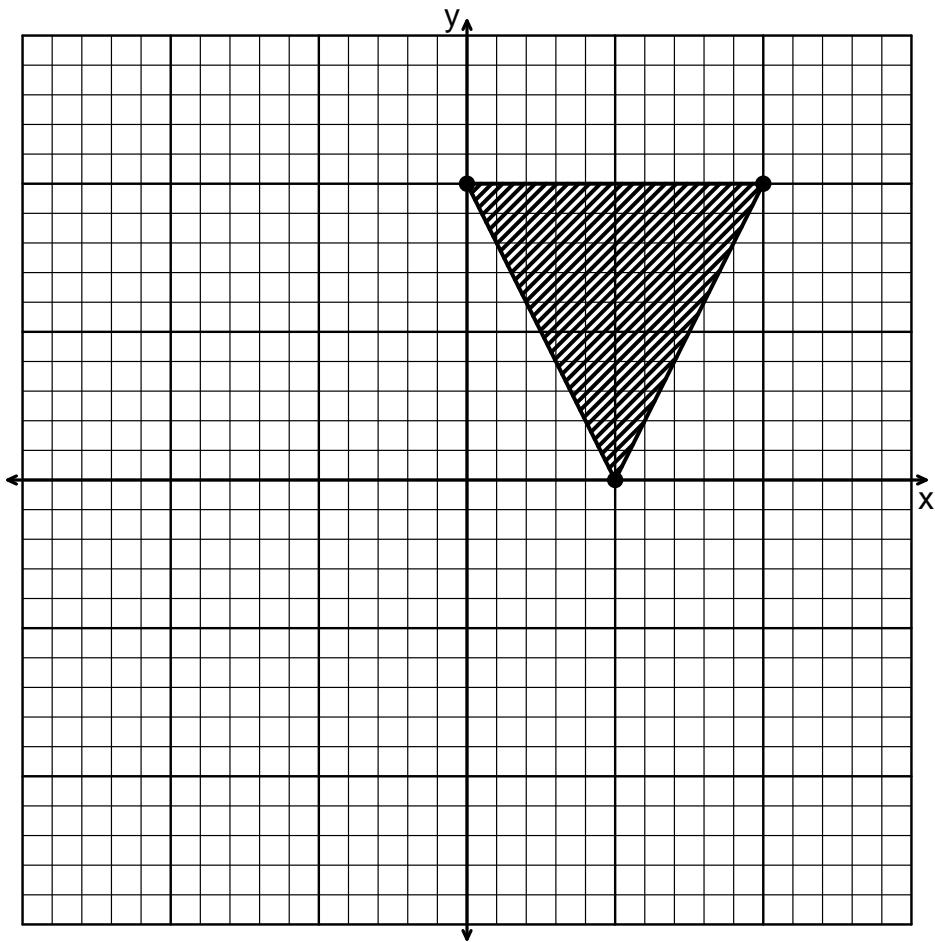


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 10 \\ 10 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $53.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v503)**

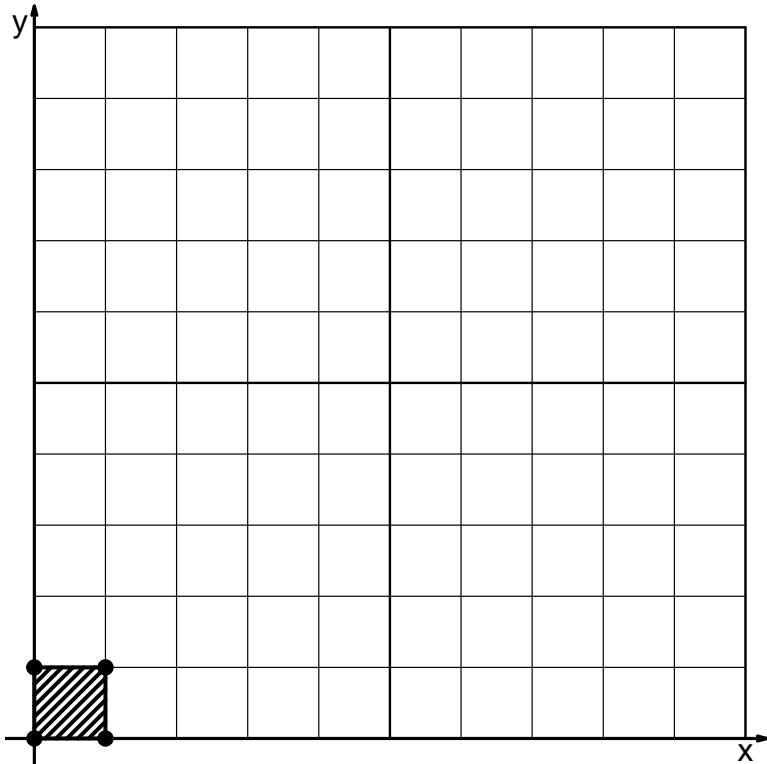
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 6 & 3 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 4 & & & \end{array}$$

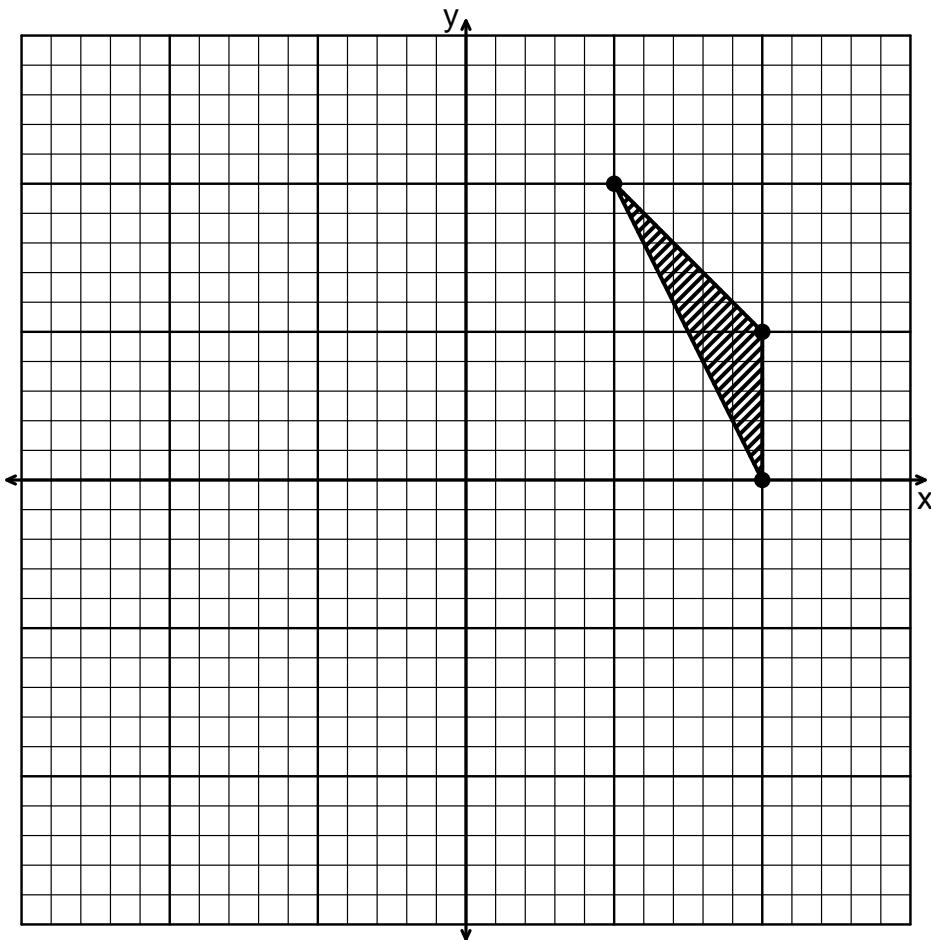


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $216.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v504)**

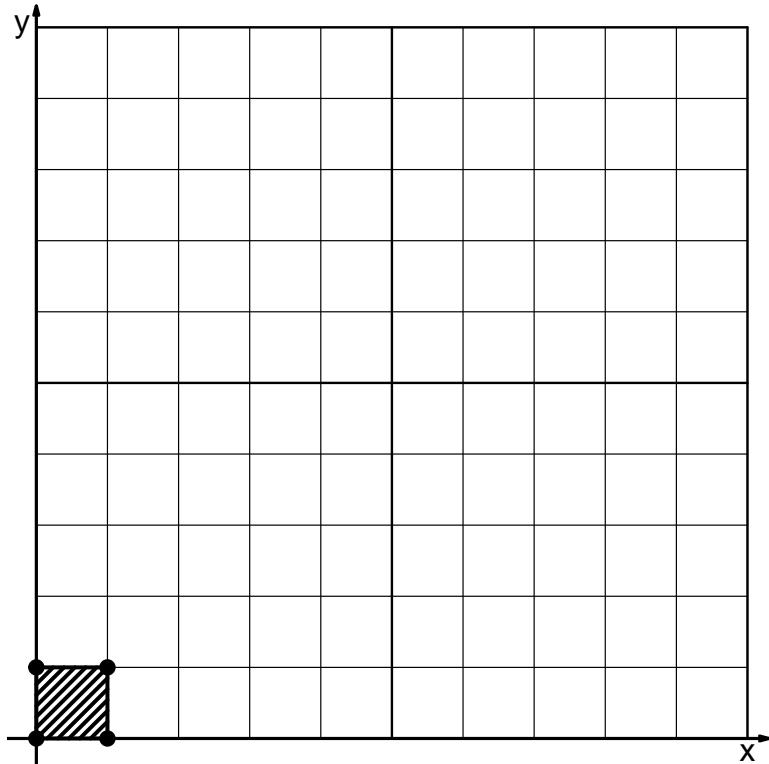
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 4 & & & \\ \hline 2 & 7 & & & \end{array}$$

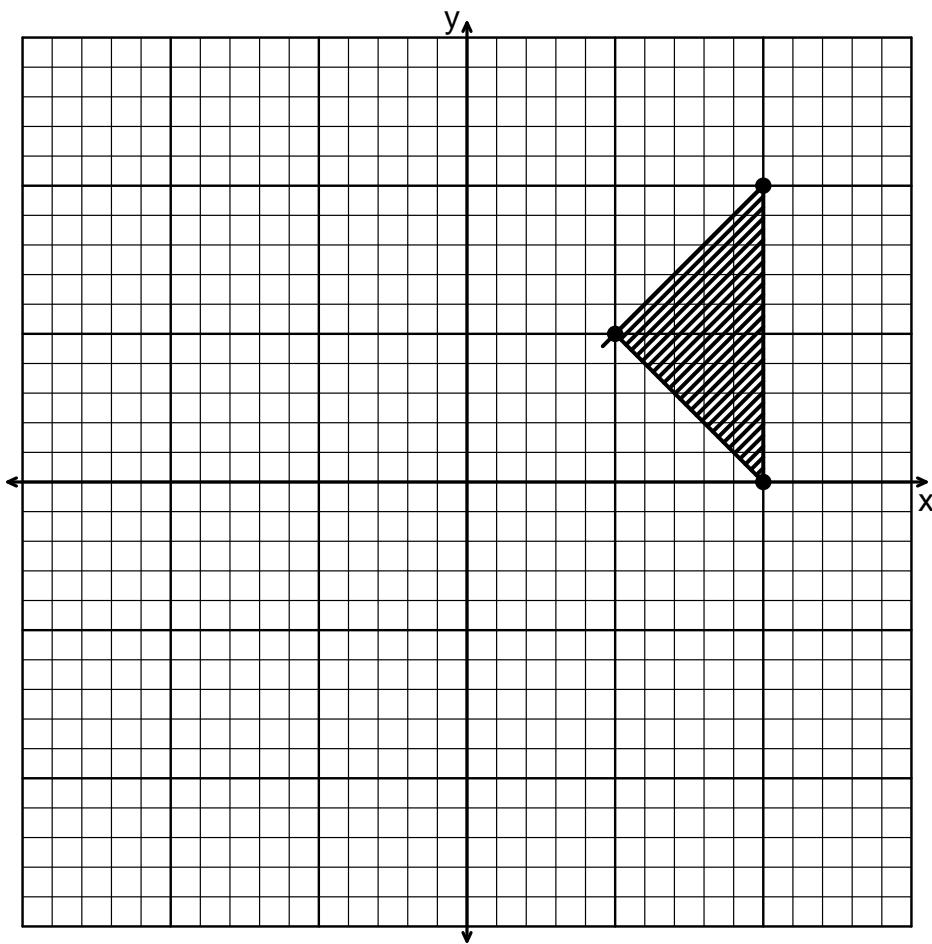


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v505)**

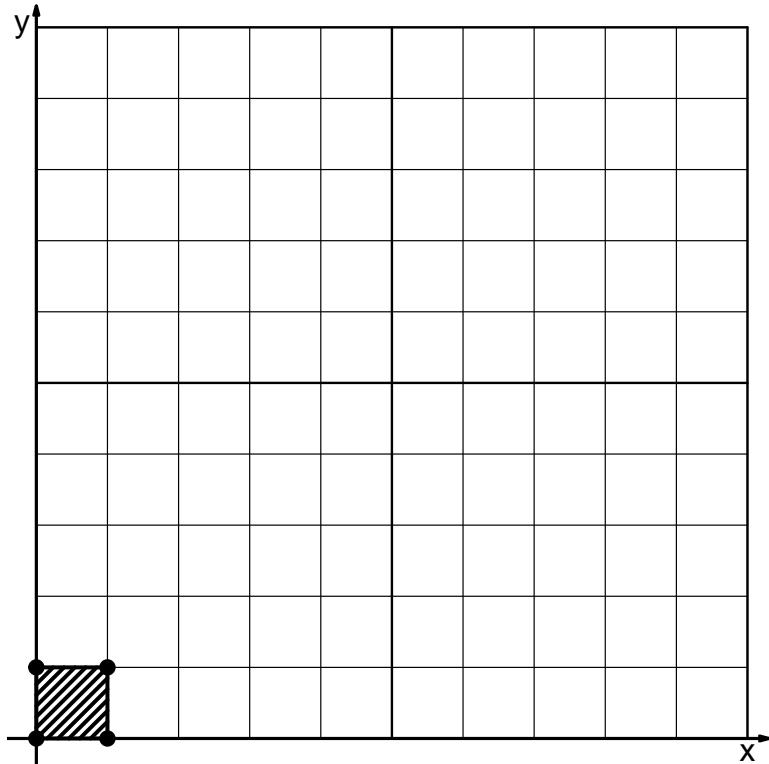
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 7 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 4 & 3 & & & \end{array}$$

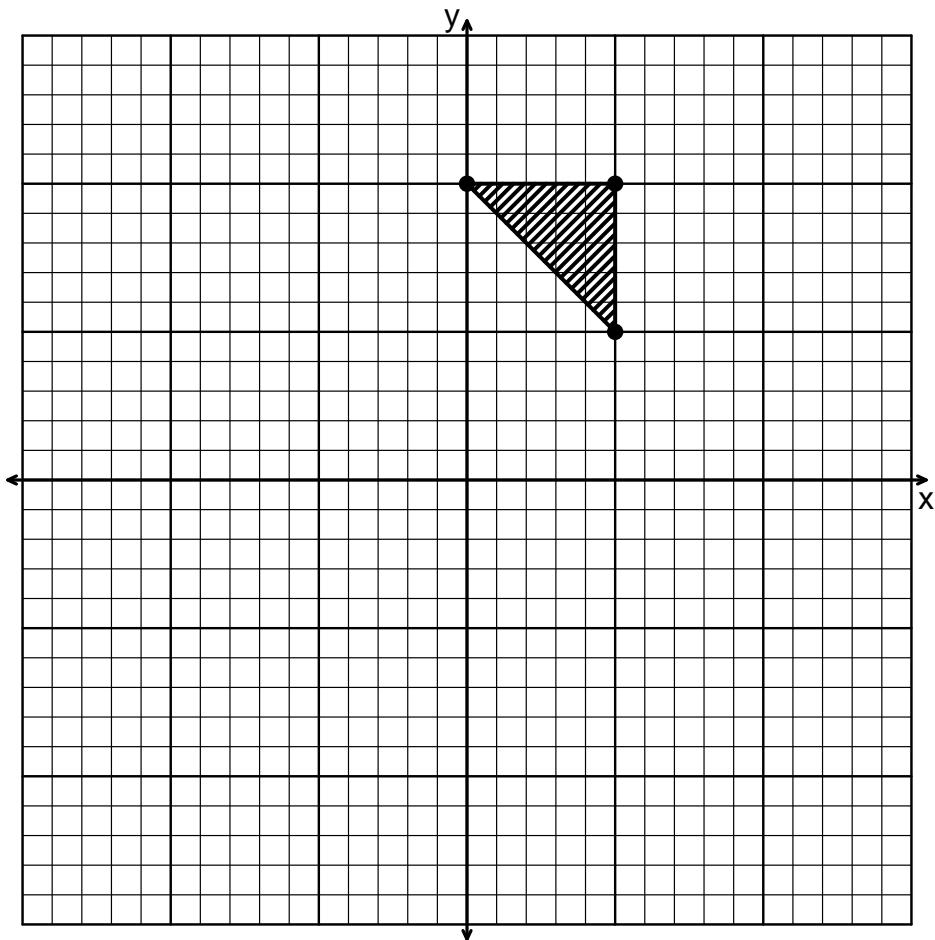


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $36.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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### s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v506)

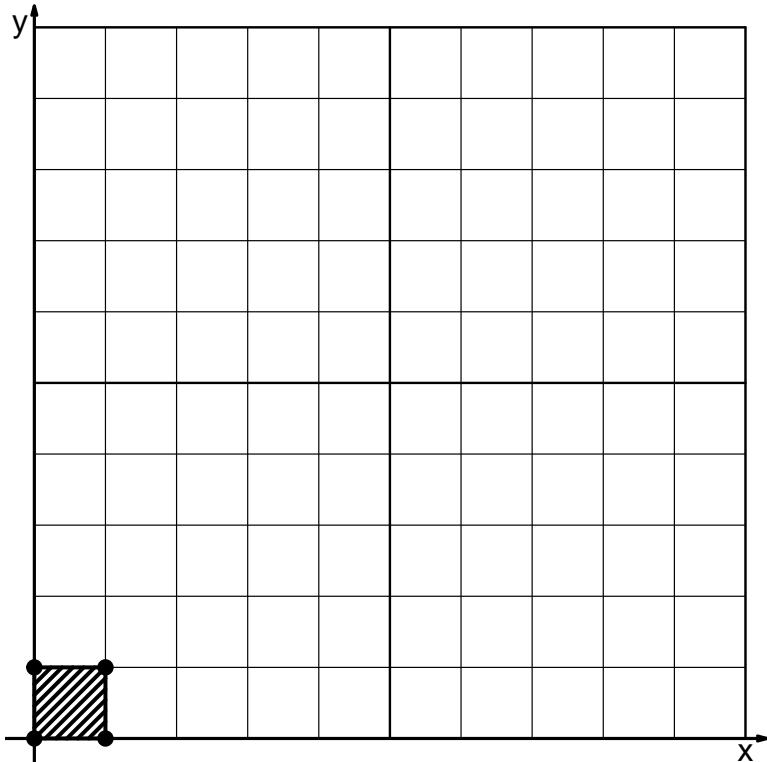
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 6 & 1 & & & \\ 3 & 7 & & & \end{array}$$

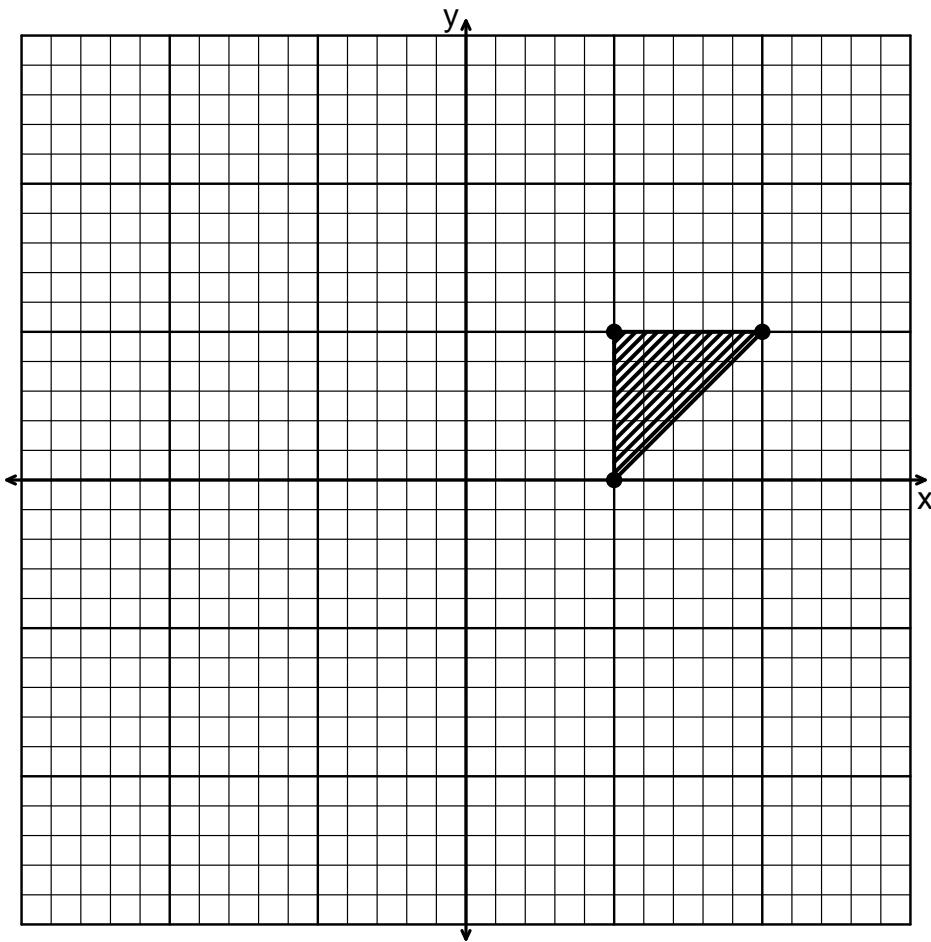


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $143.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v507)**

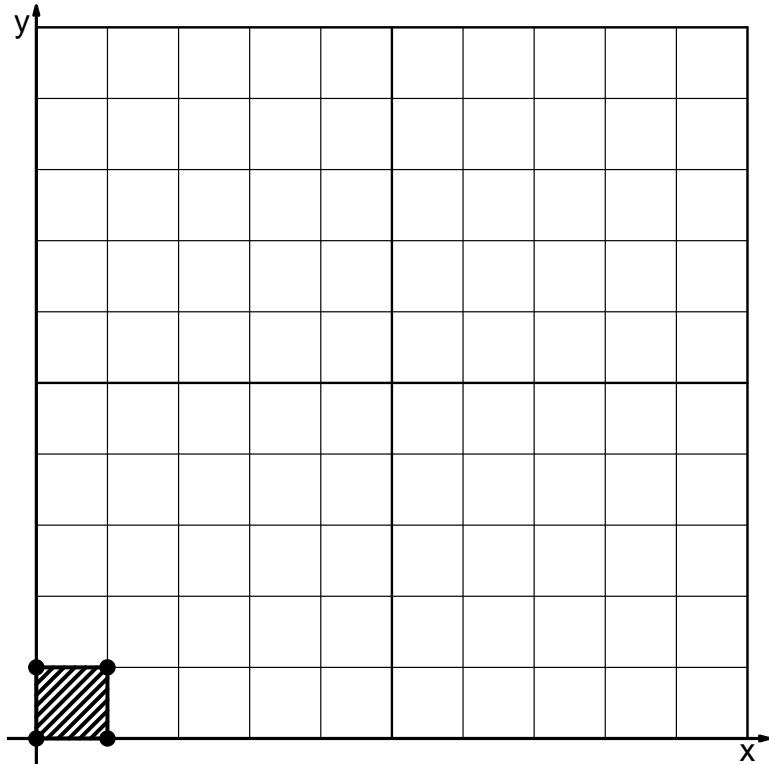
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 4 & & & \\ \hline 2 & 6 & & & \end{array}$$

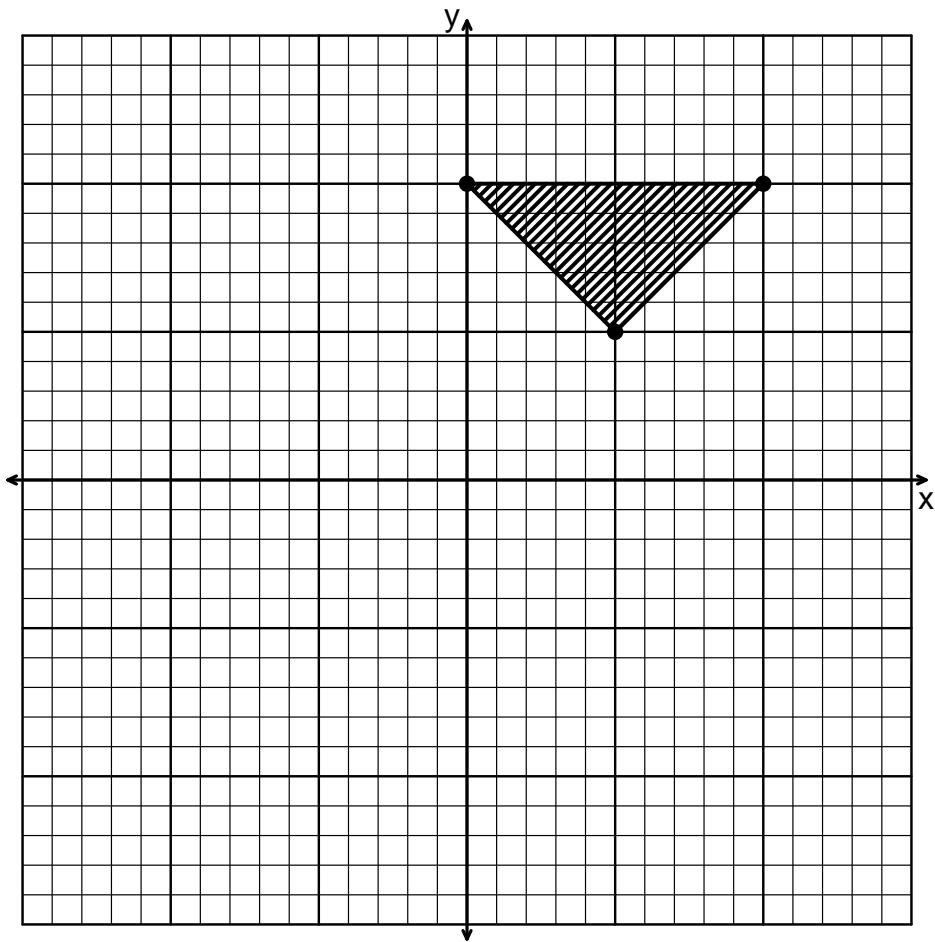


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v508)**

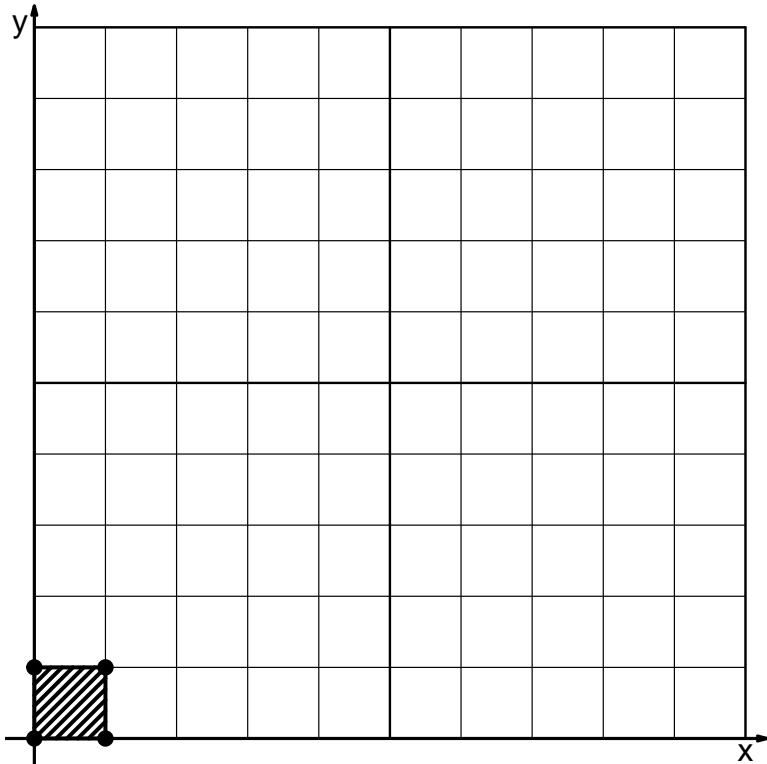
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 6 & 3 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 4 & & & \end{array}$$

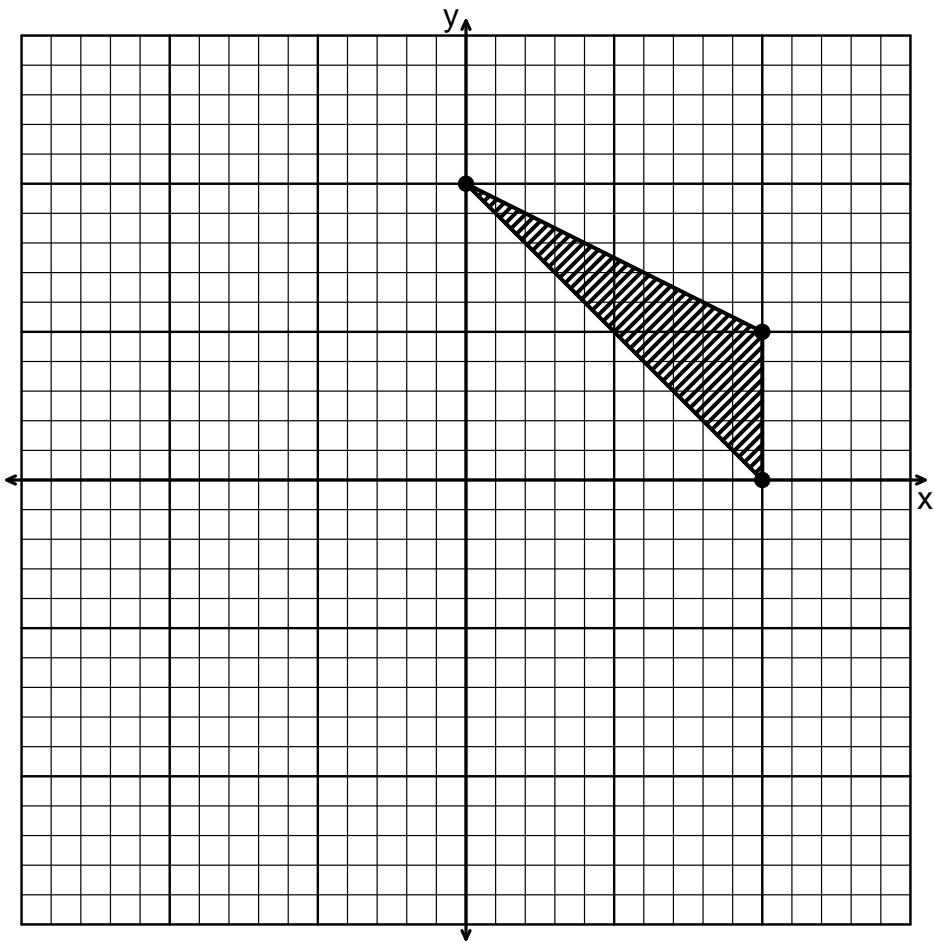


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $143.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v509)**

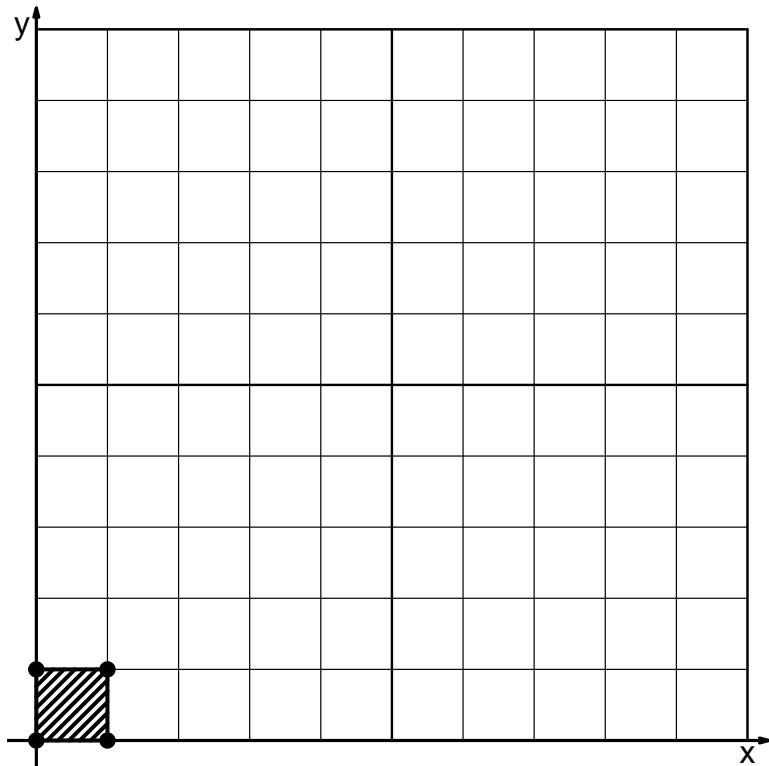
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 8 & 1 & & & \\ 2 & 7 & & & \end{array}$$

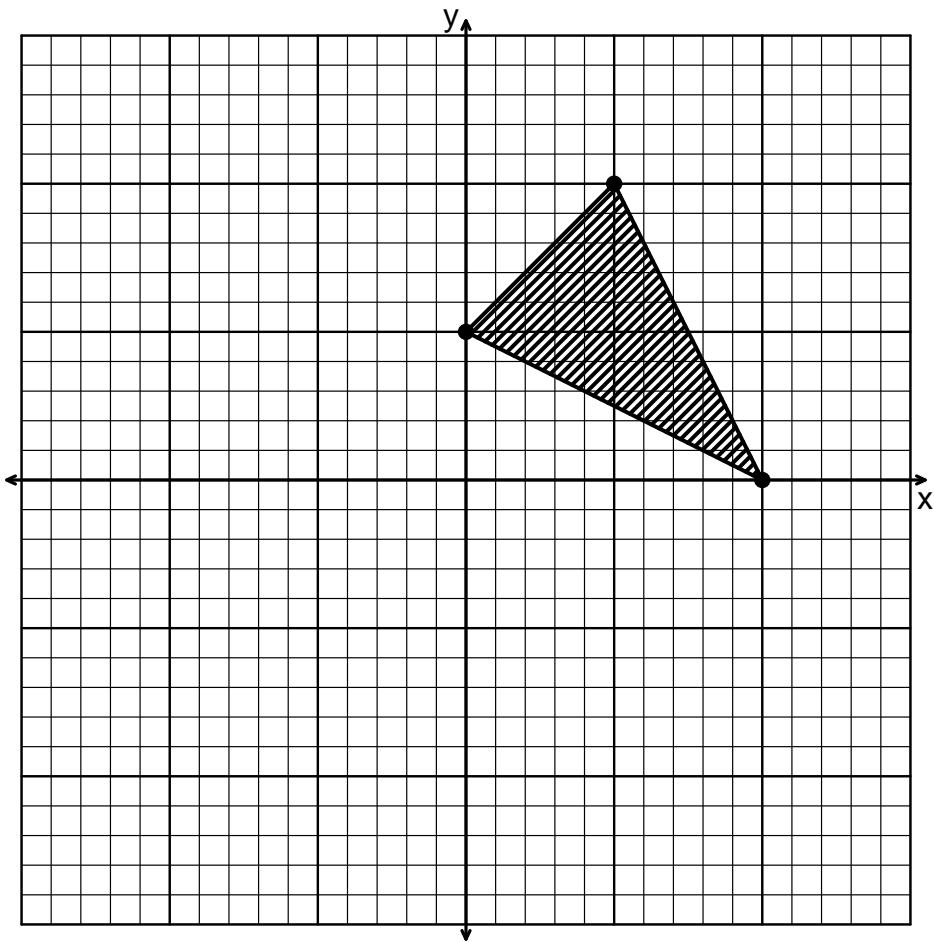


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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### s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v510)

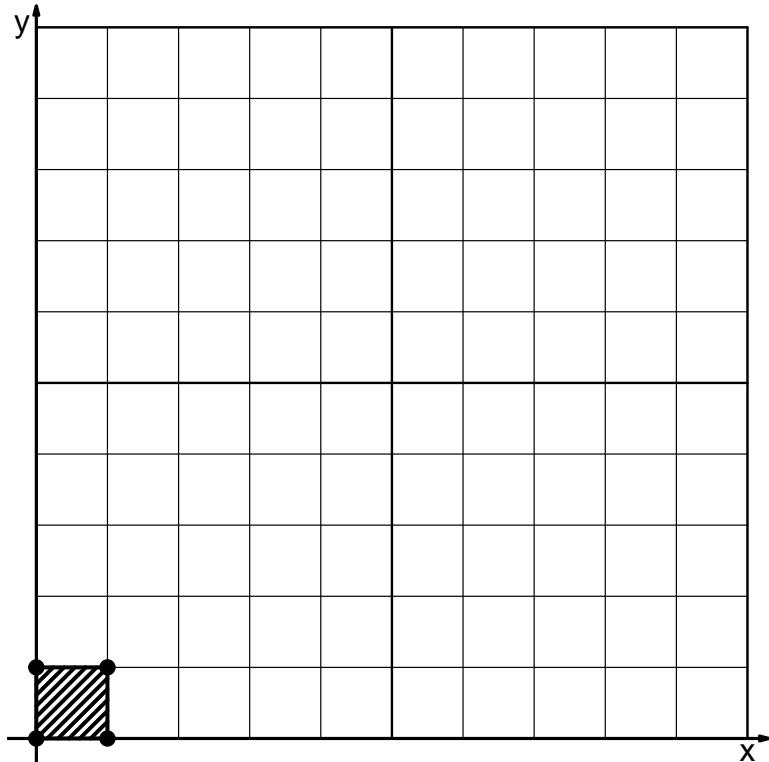
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 3 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 9 & & & \end{array}$$

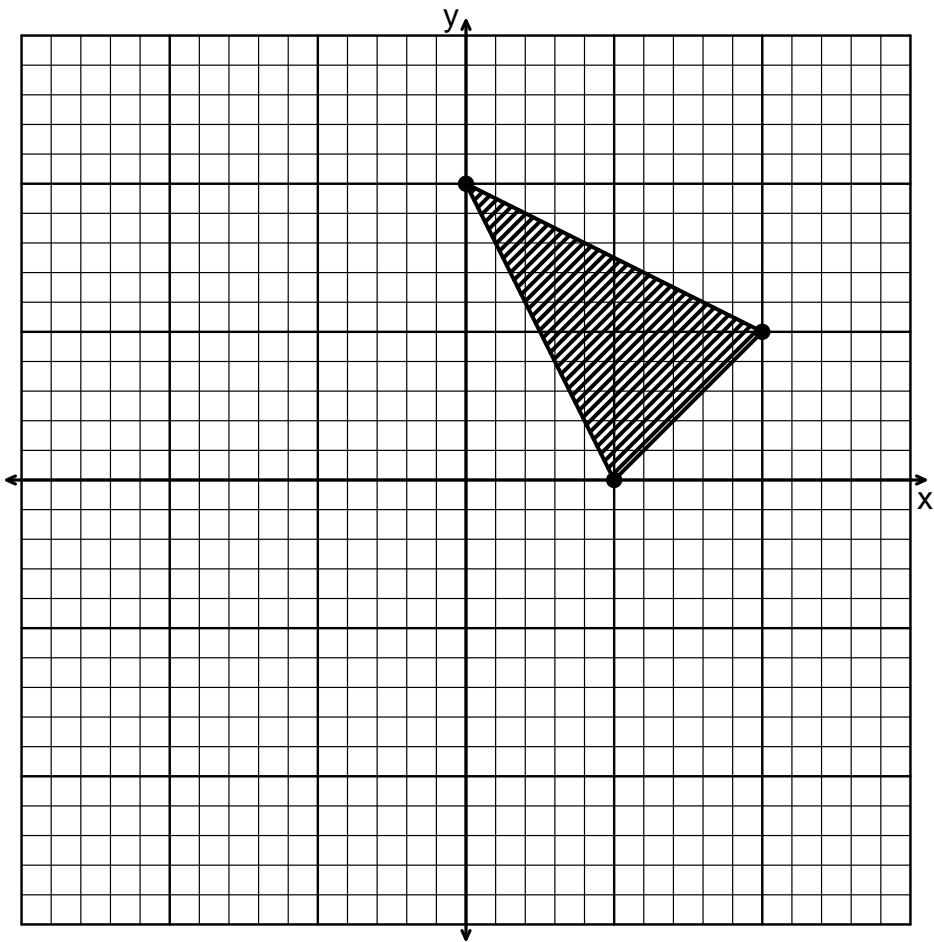


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $53.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



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**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v511)**

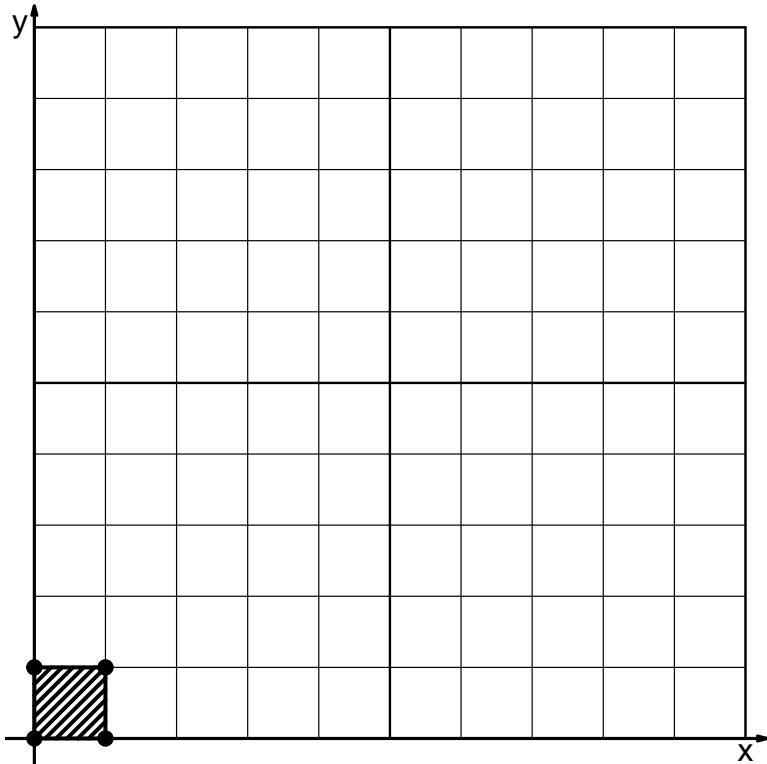
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 6 & 3 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & & & \end{array}$$

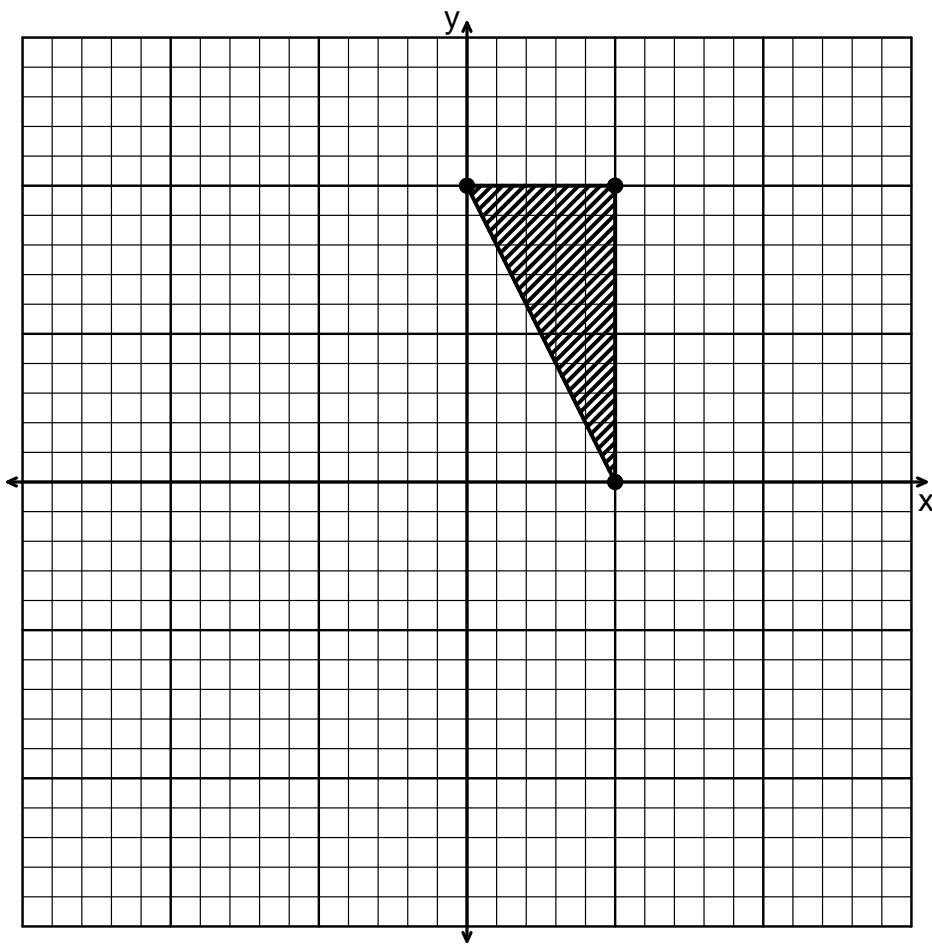


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 10 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v512)**

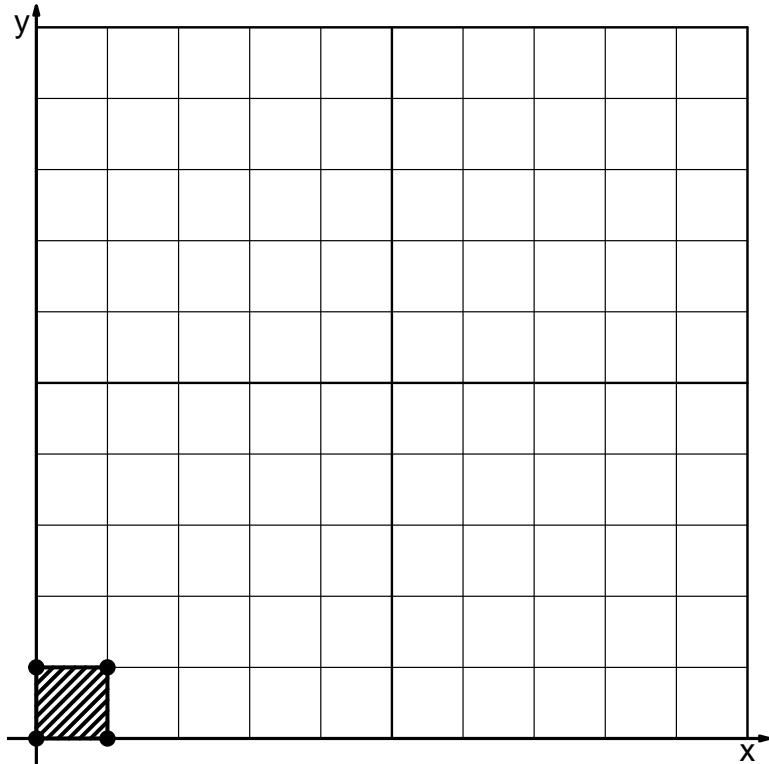
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 9 & & & \end{array}$$

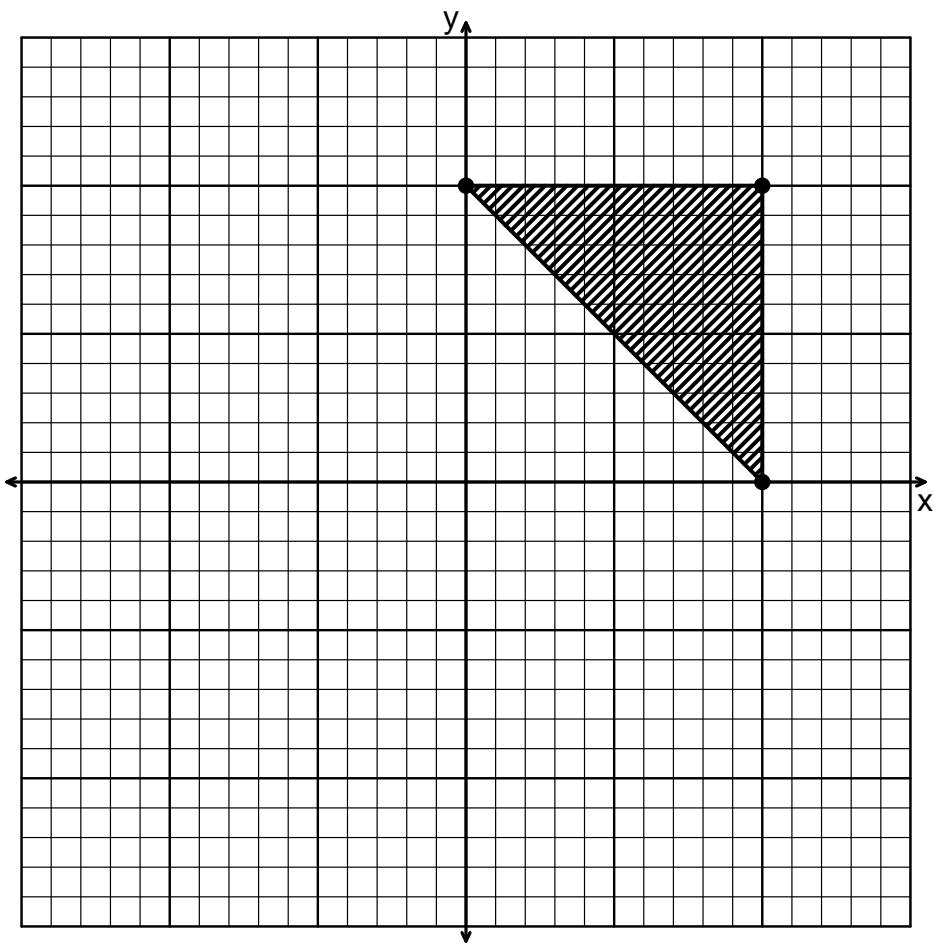


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $143.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v513)**

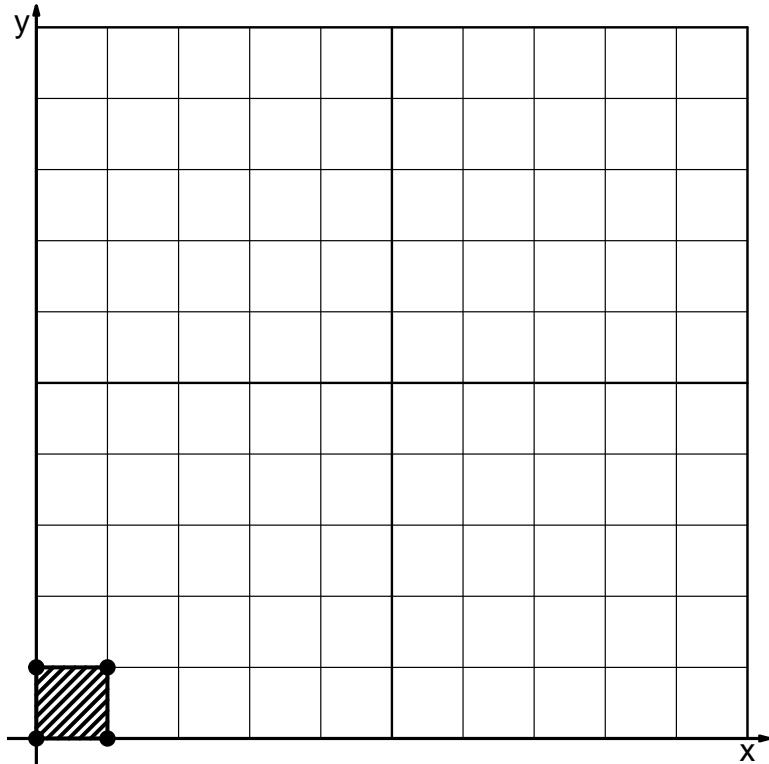
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 4 & & & \\ \hline 2 & 3 & & & \end{array}$$

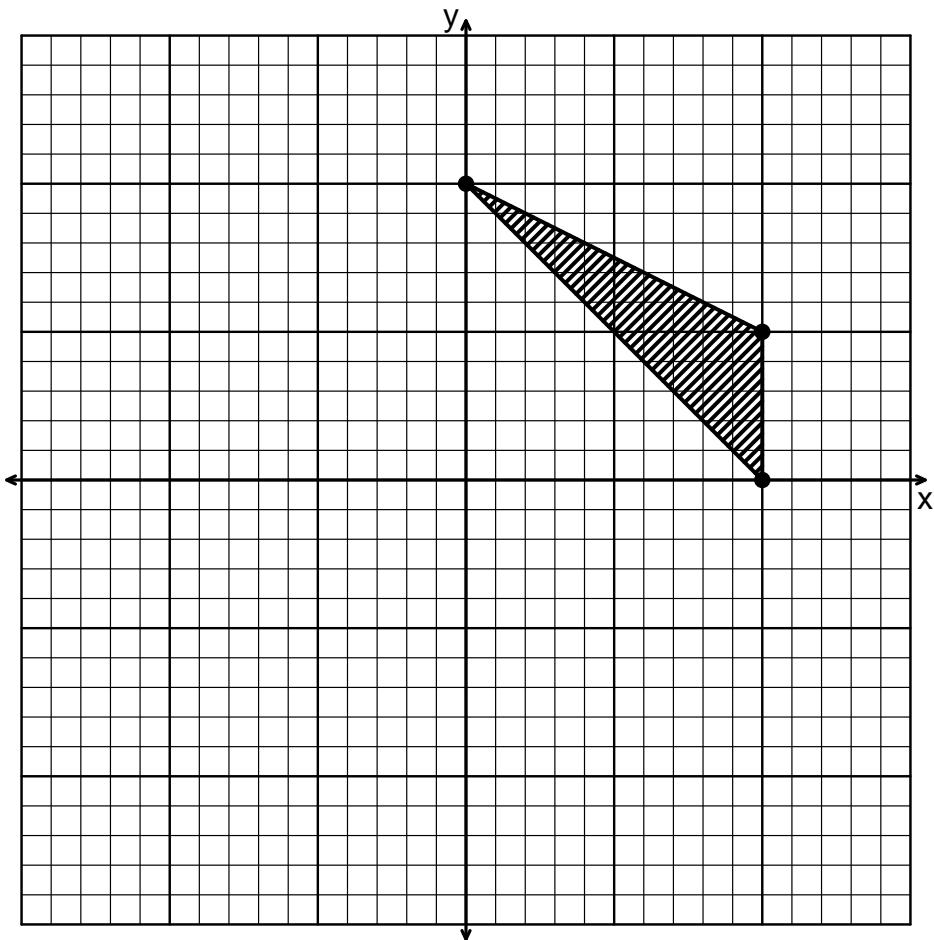


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.6 \\ 0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v514)**

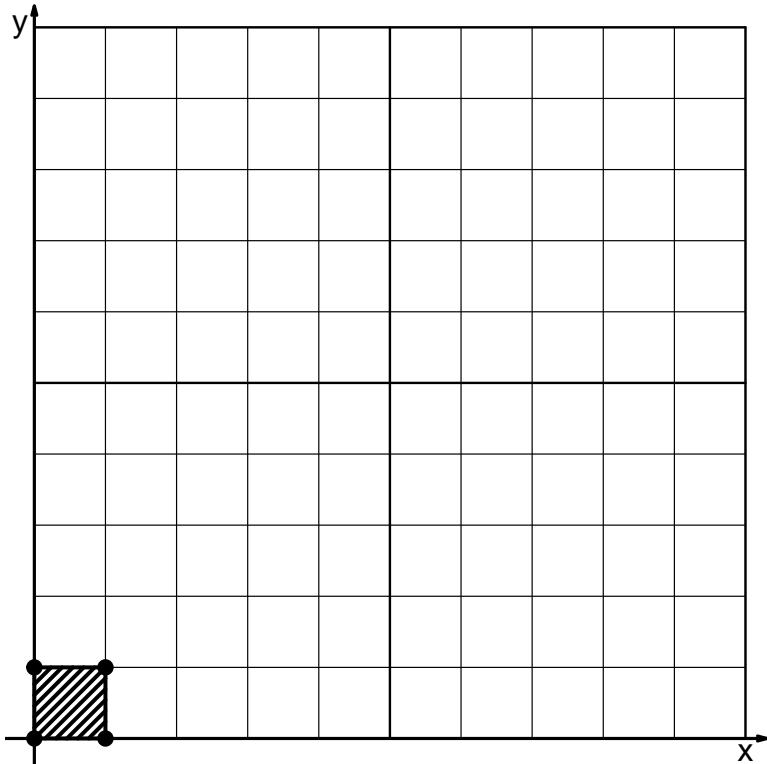
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 3 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 9 & & & \end{array}$$

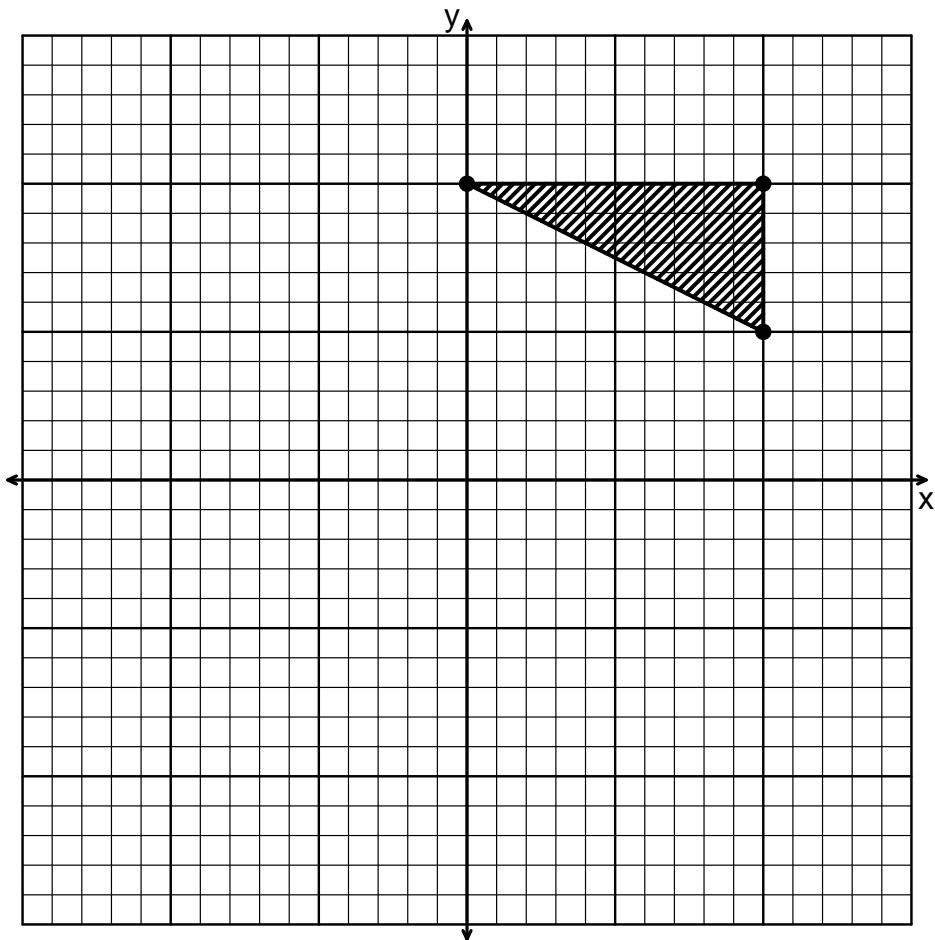


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $143.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v515)**

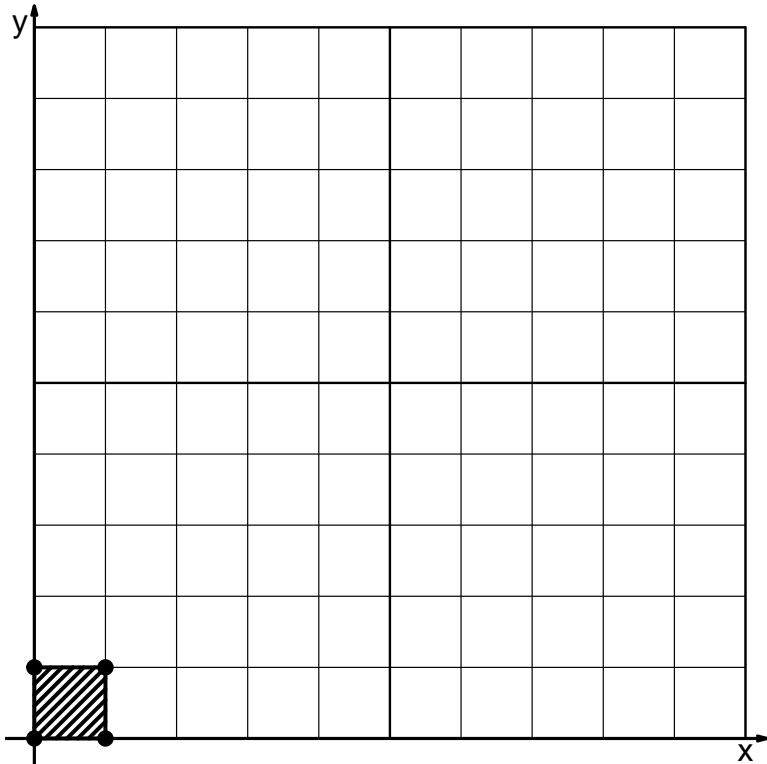
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 6 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 8 & & & \end{array}$$

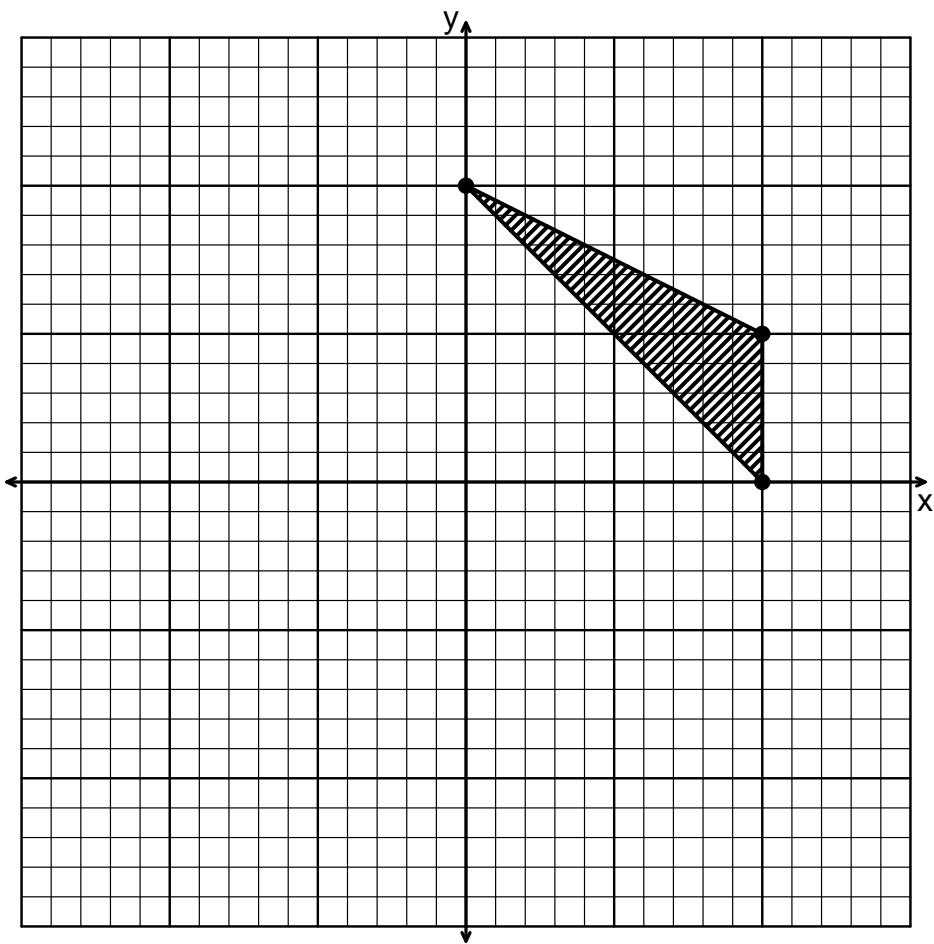


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $53.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v516)**

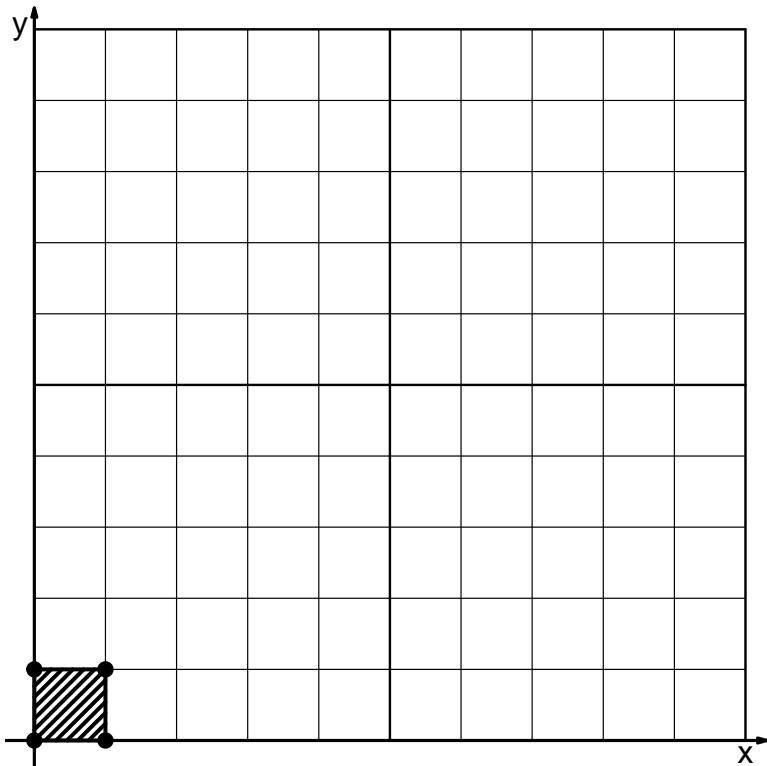
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 1 & & & \\ 3 & 2 & & & \end{array}$$

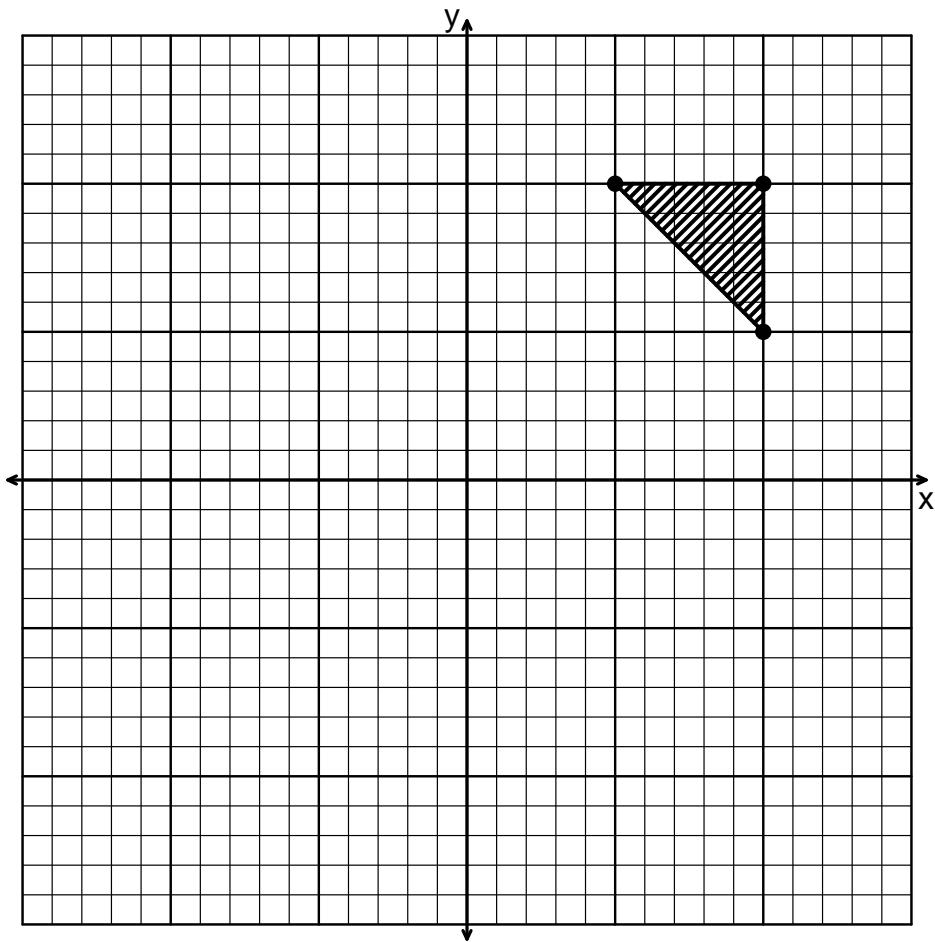


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $306.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.8 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v517)**

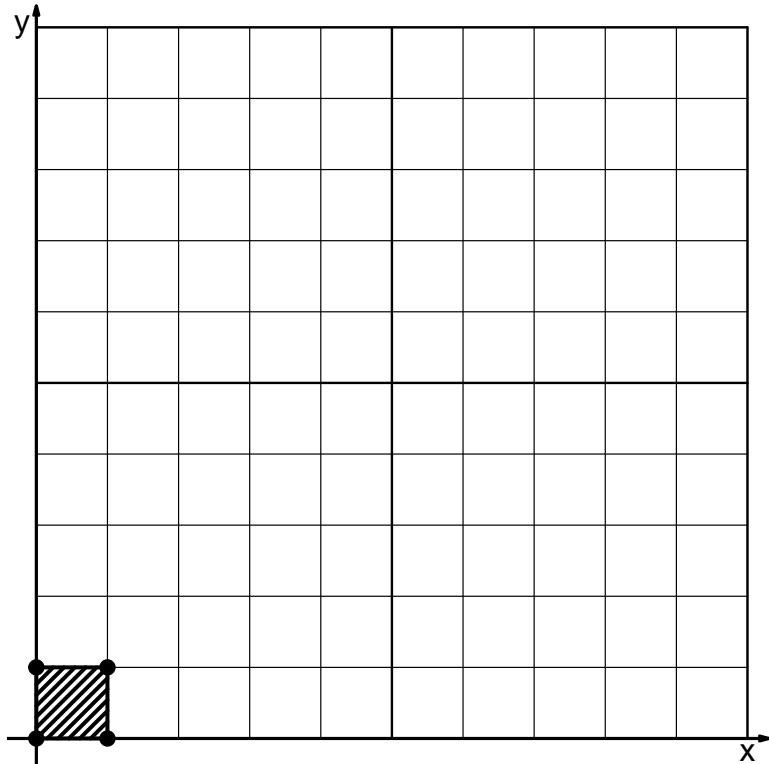
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & & & \\ \hline 2 & 5 & & & \end{array}$$

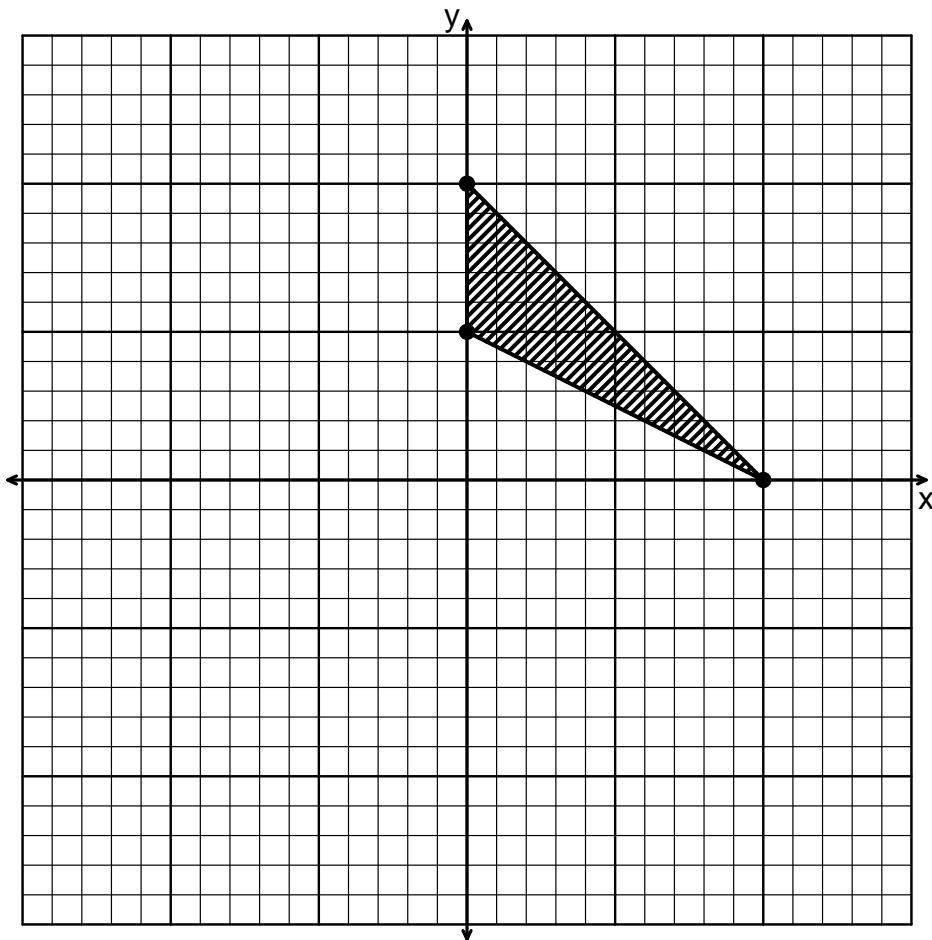


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $143.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v518)**

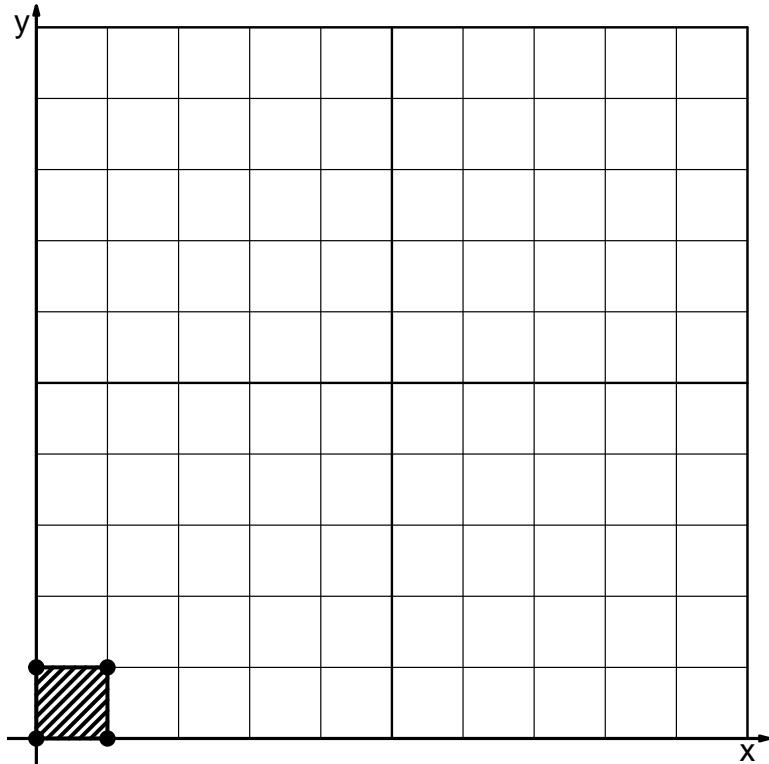
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 7 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 9 & & & \end{array}$$

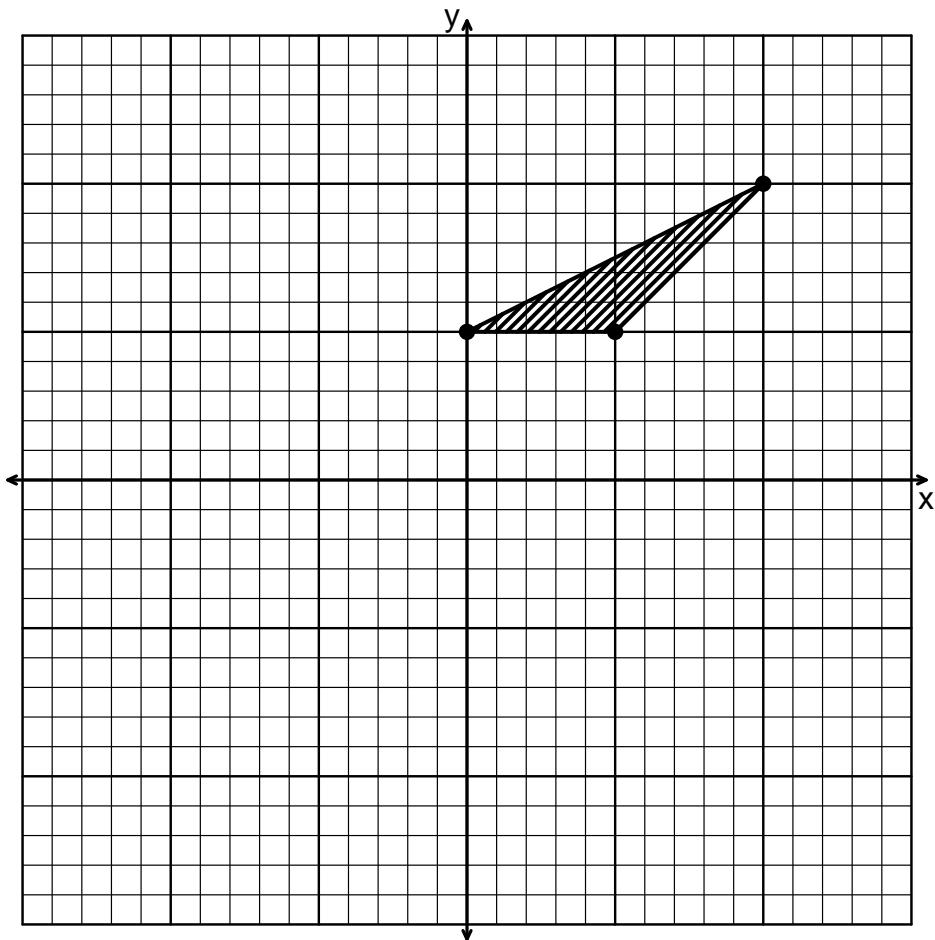


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $53.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v519)**

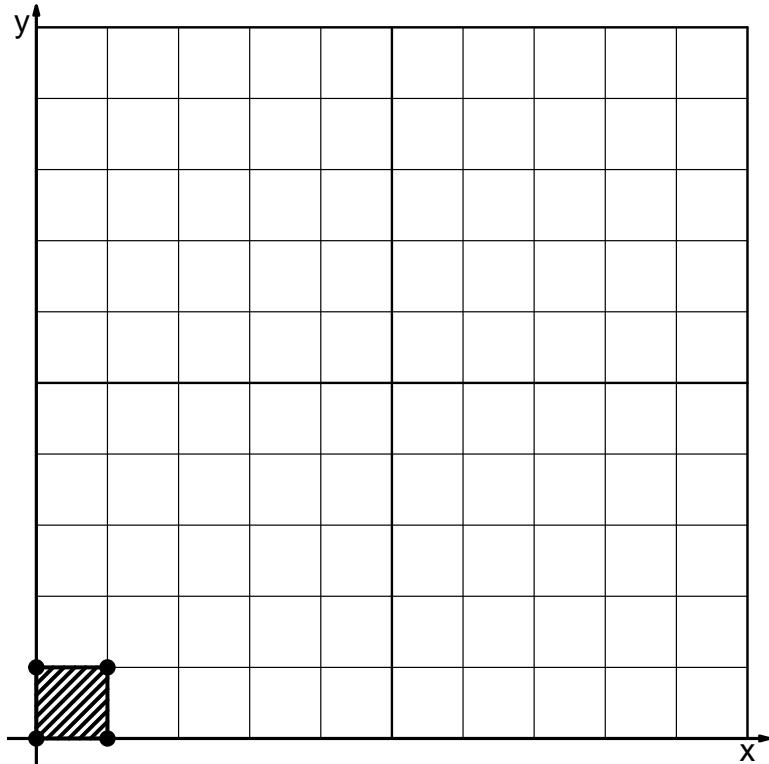
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 9 & 1 & & & \\ 2 & 3 & & & \end{array}$$

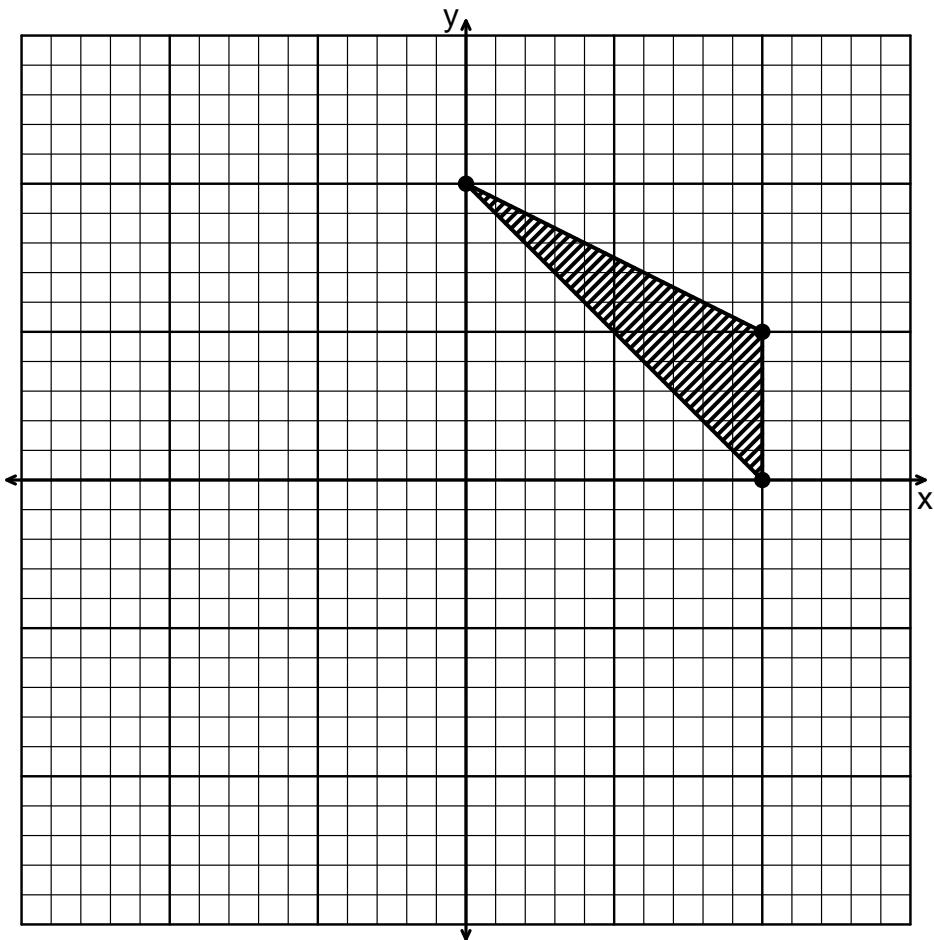


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $306.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & -0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v520)**

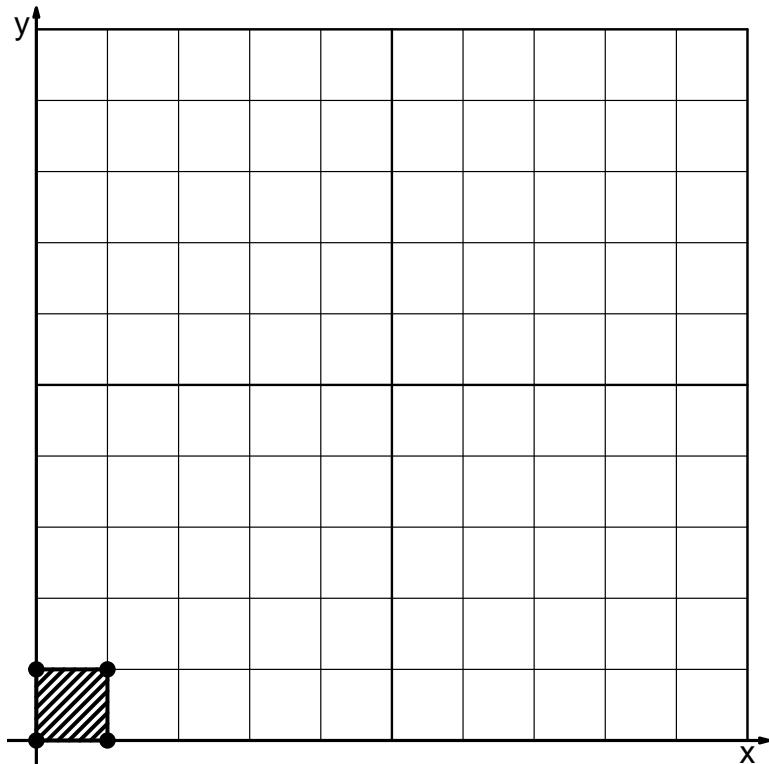
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & & & \\ 6 & 4 & & & \end{array}$$

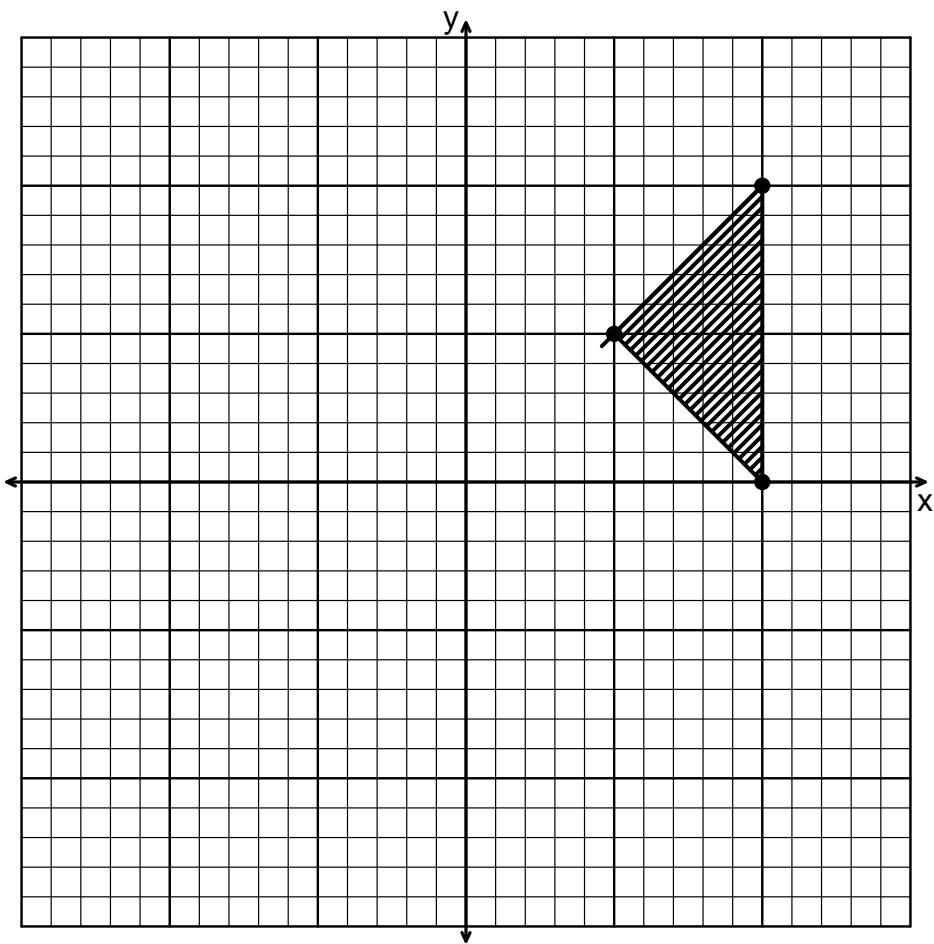


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $126.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v521)**

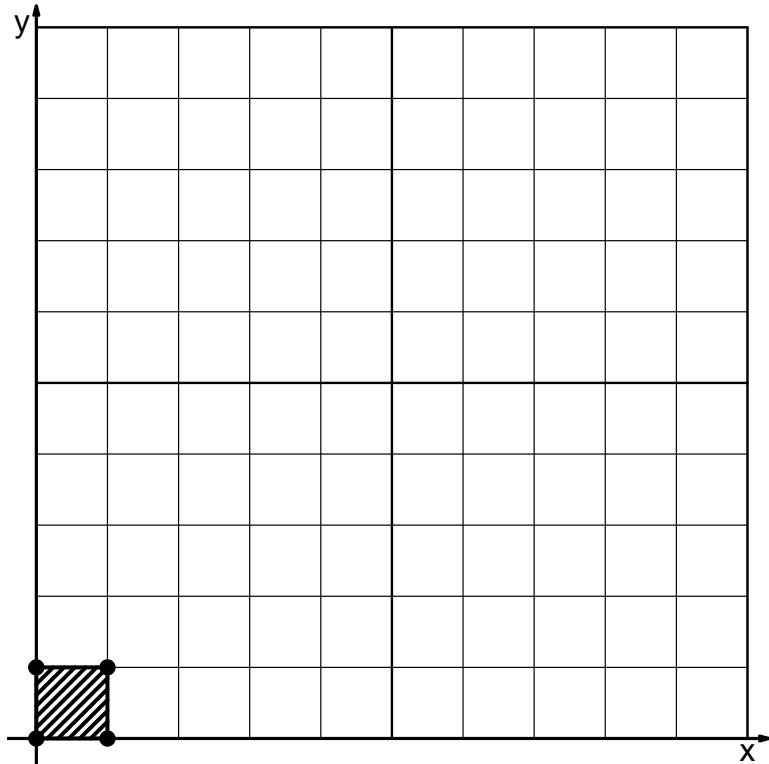
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 7 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 6 & 3 & & & \end{array}$$

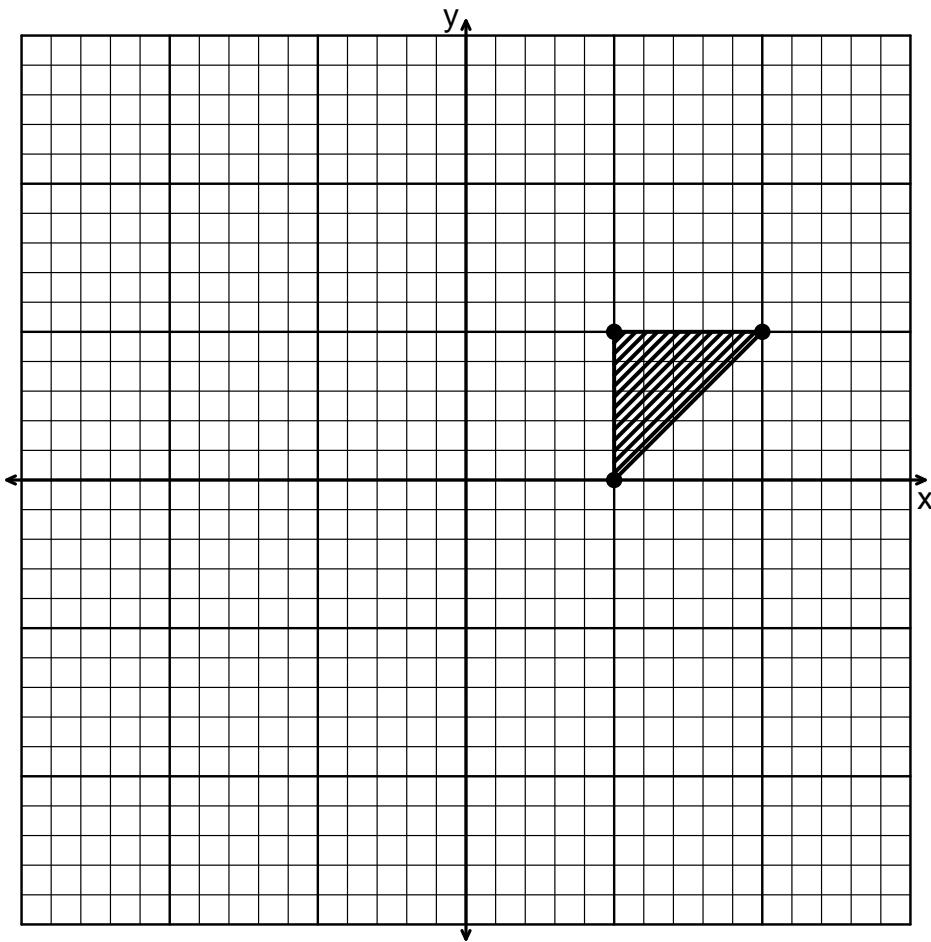


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $306.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.8 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v522)**

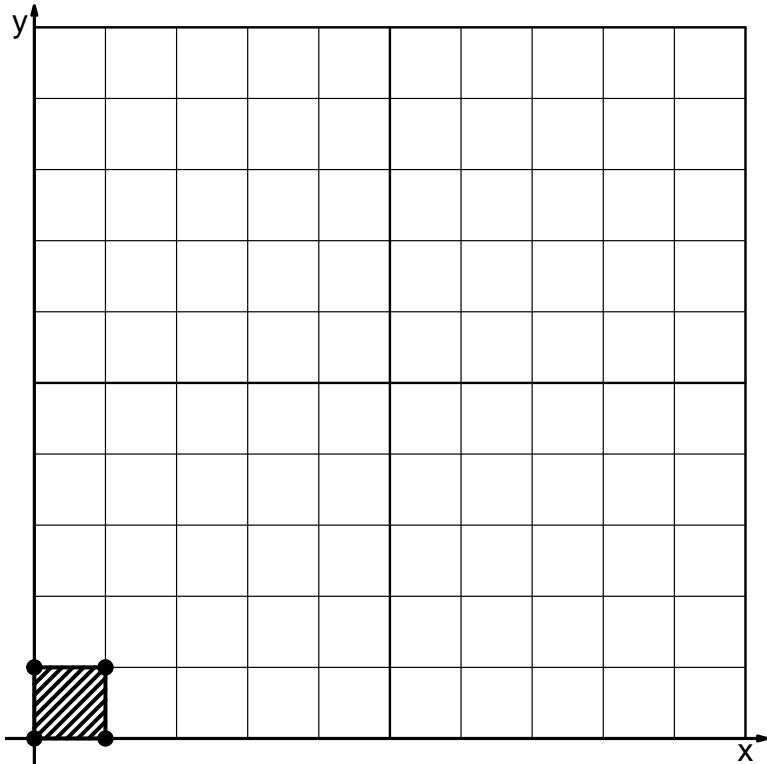
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 8 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 3 & 5 & & & \end{array}$$

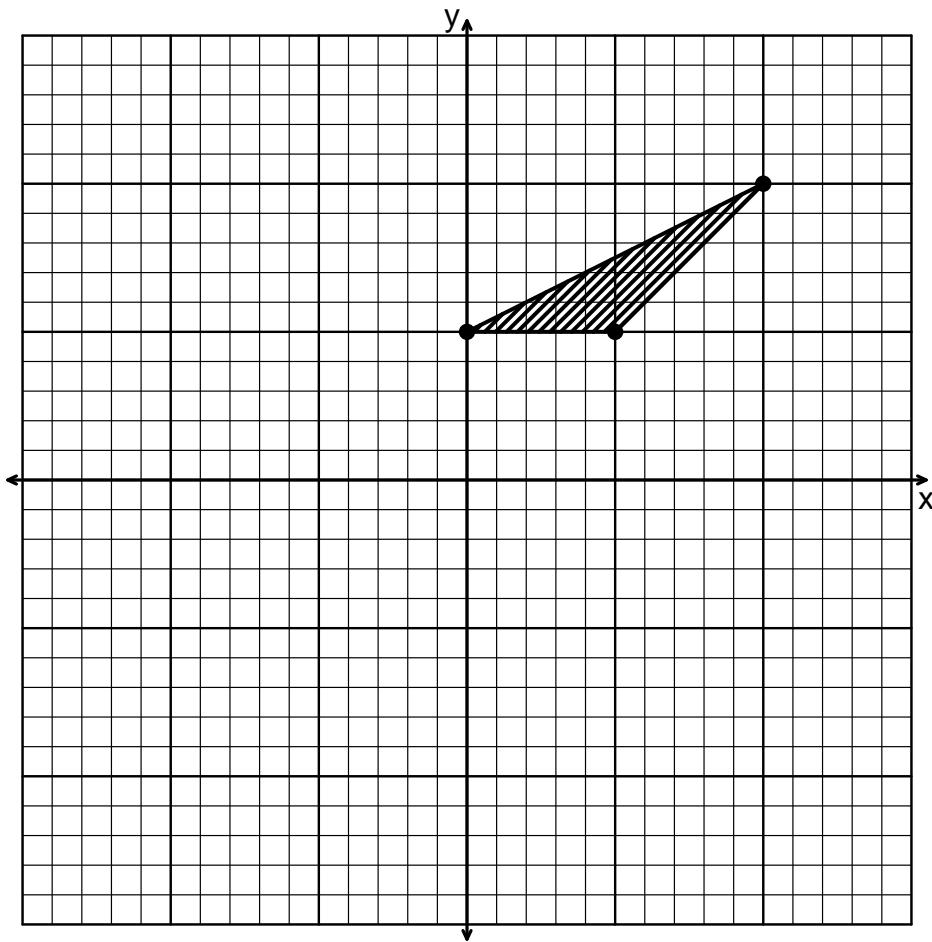


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 5 \\ 5 & 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $216.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v523)**

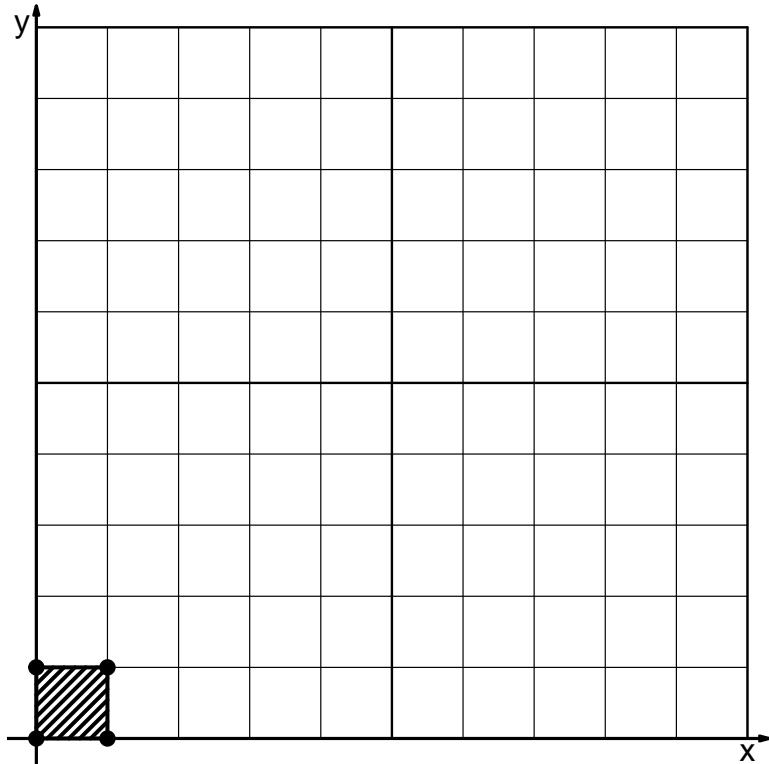
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 8 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 3 & 4 & & & \end{array}$$

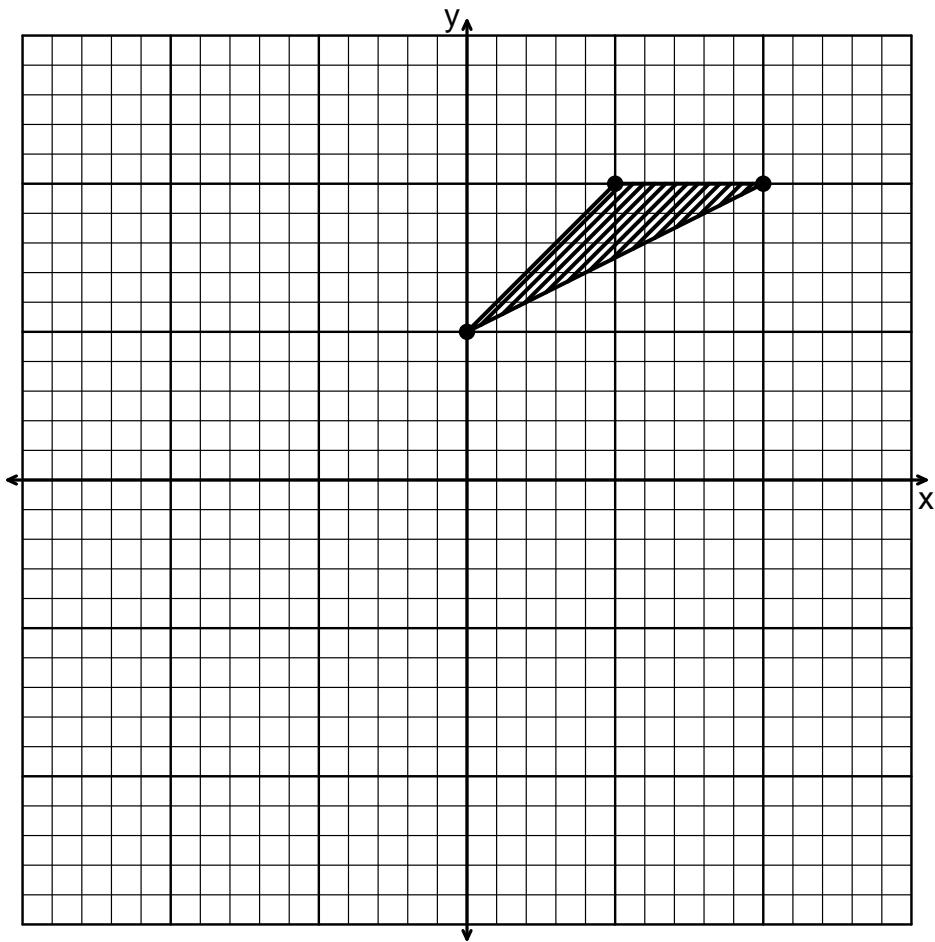


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $233.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & -0.8 \\ -0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v524)**

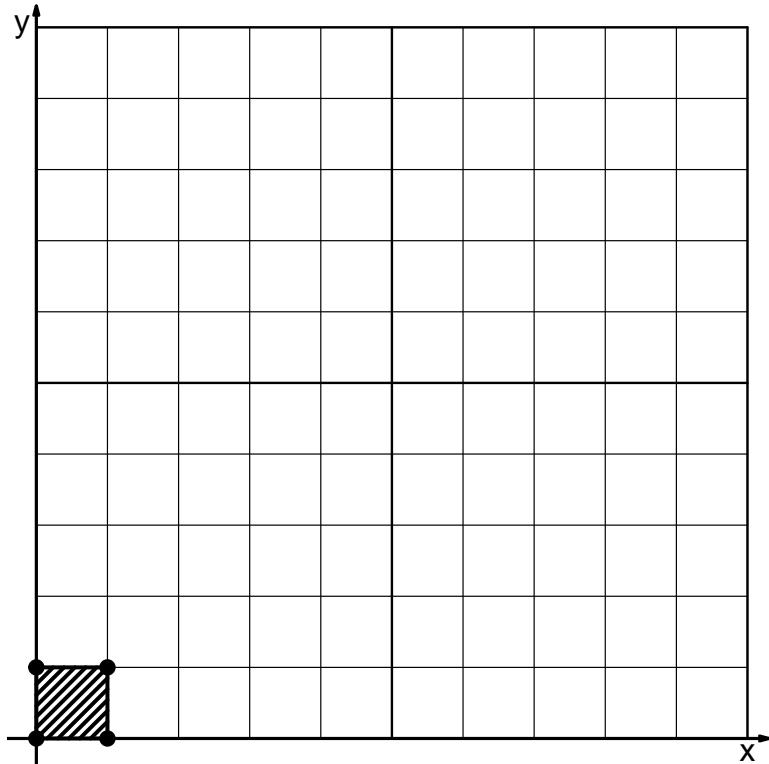
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 8 & & & \end{array}$$

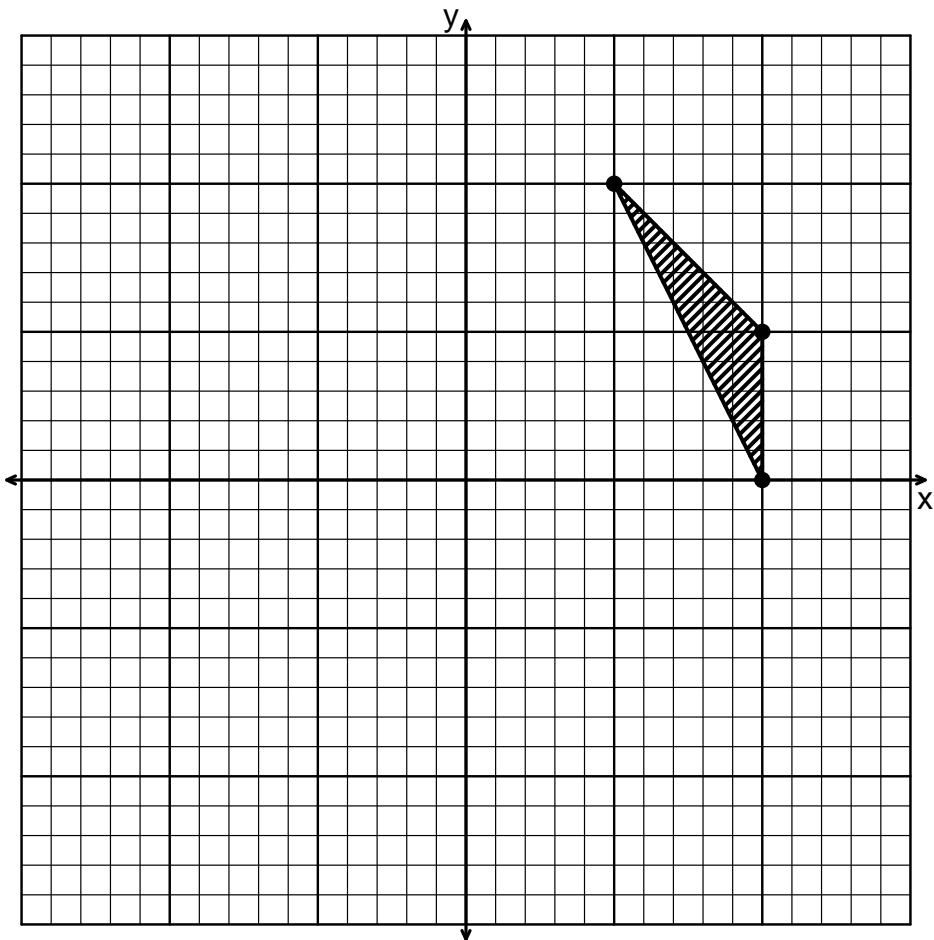


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $216.87^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v525)**

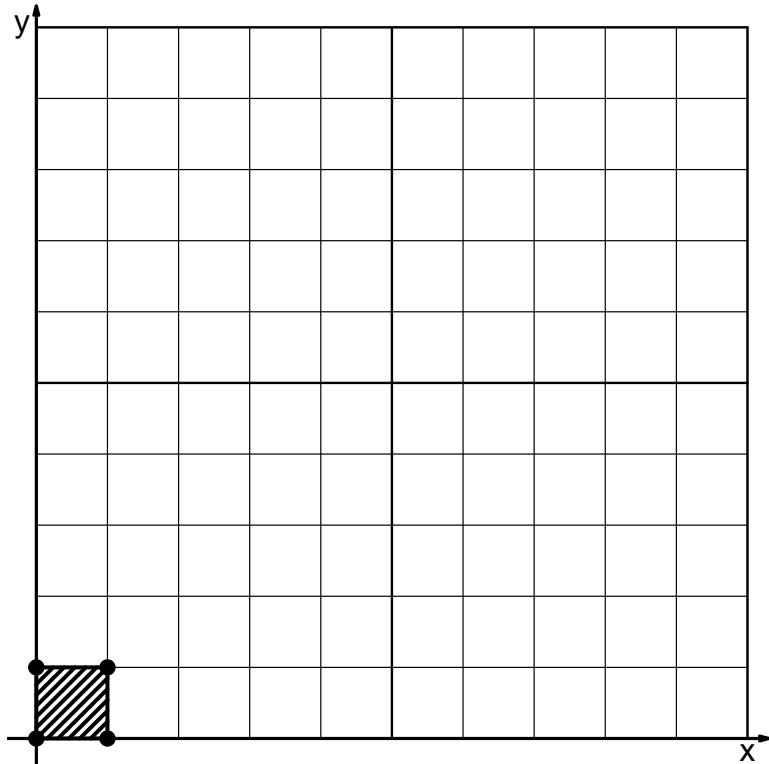
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 1 & & & \\ 6 & 4 & & & \end{array}$$

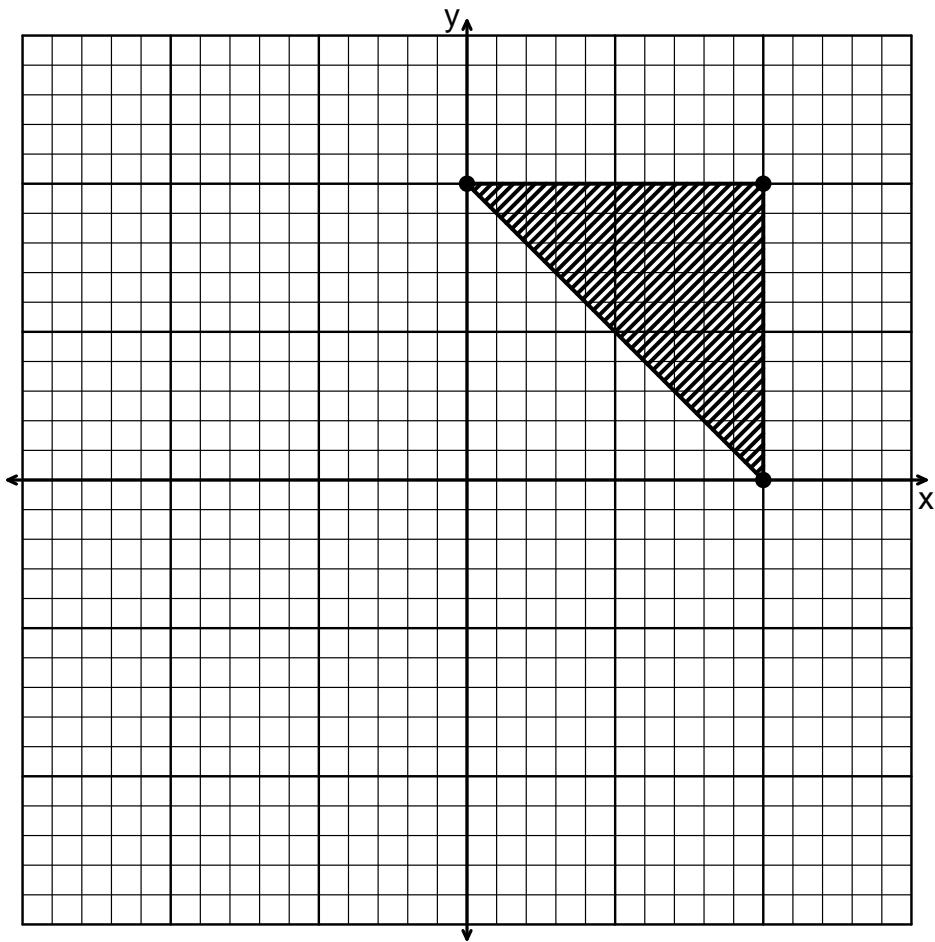


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $143.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v526)**

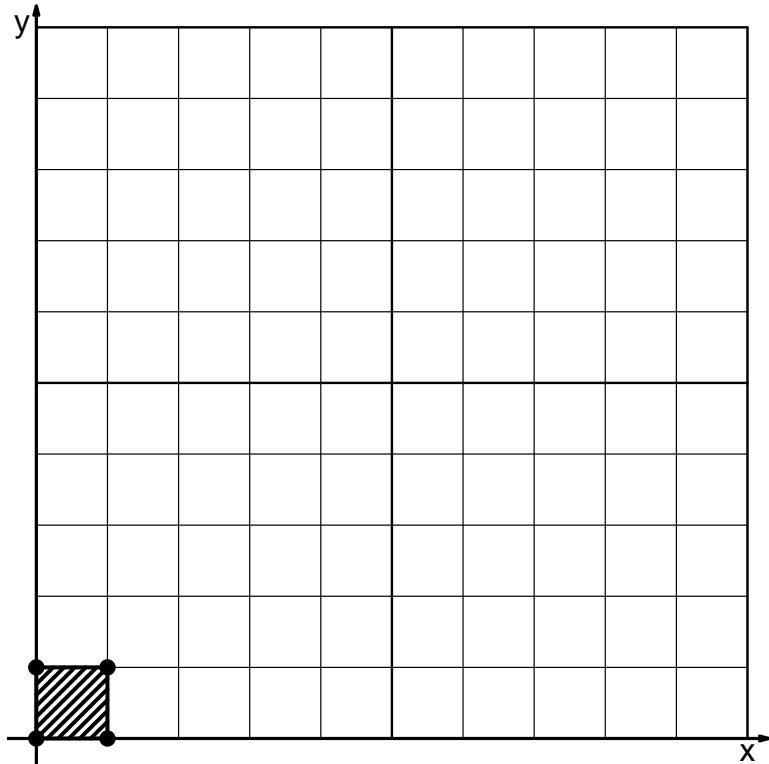
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 3 & & & \\ \hline 2 & 6 & & & \end{array}$$

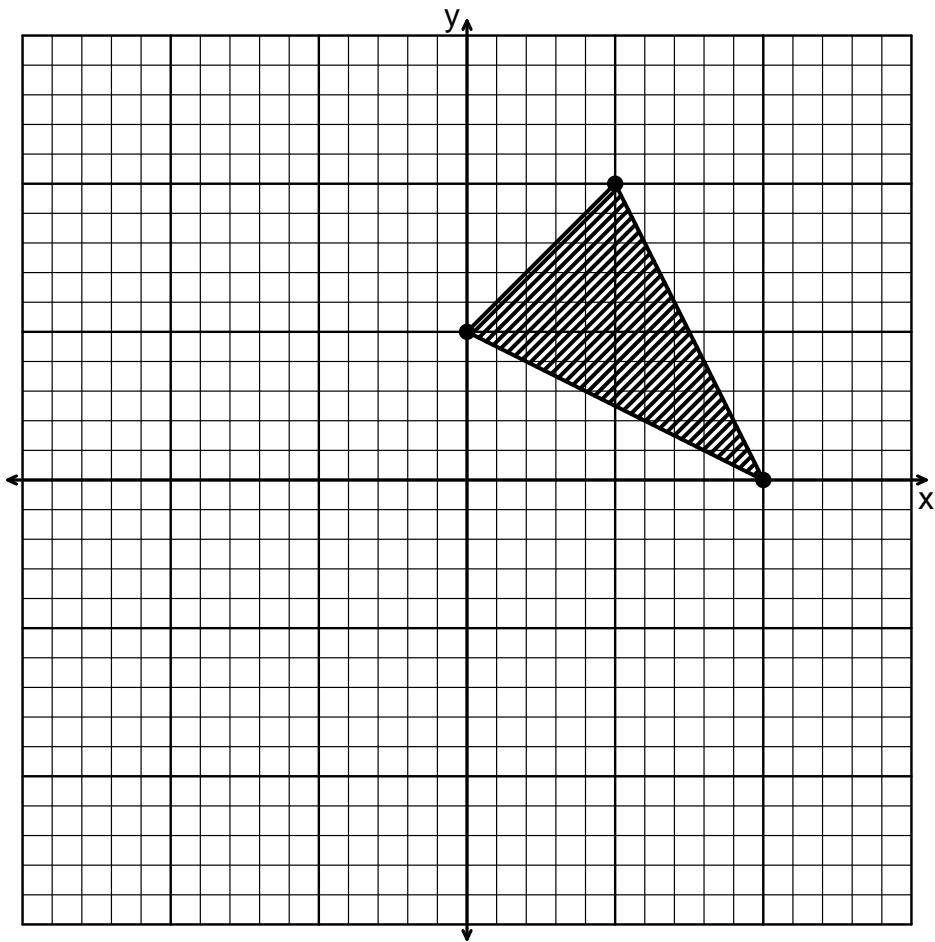


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis, reflect over the  $y$  axis, and then rotate by  $53.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v527)**

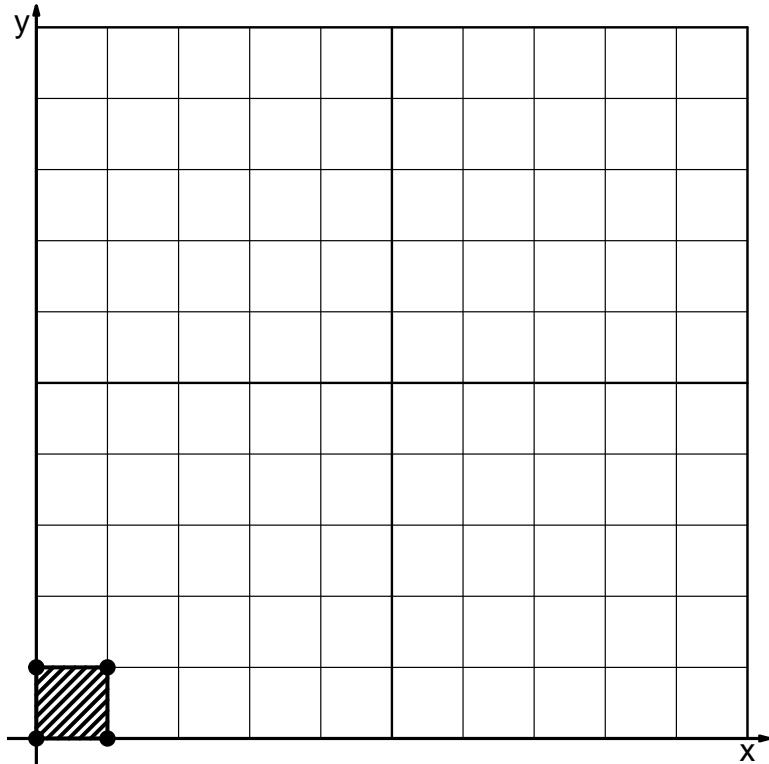
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 8 & 2 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 3 & & & \end{array}$$

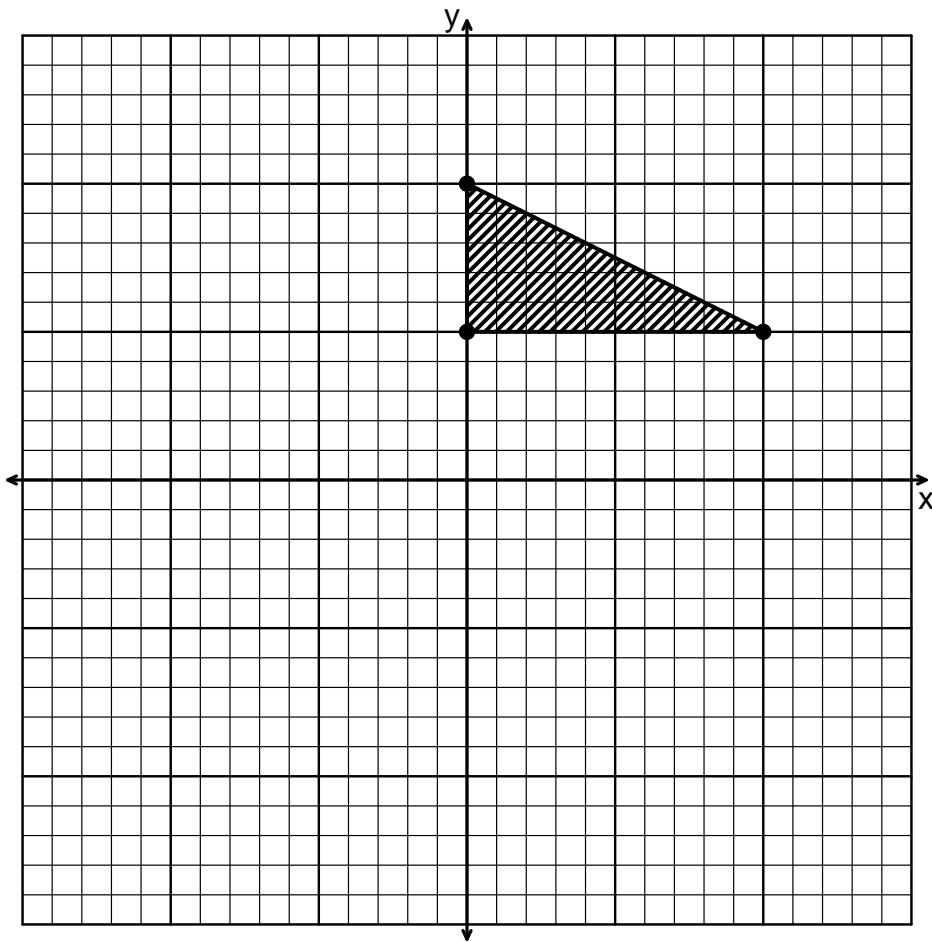


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 5 & 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v528)**

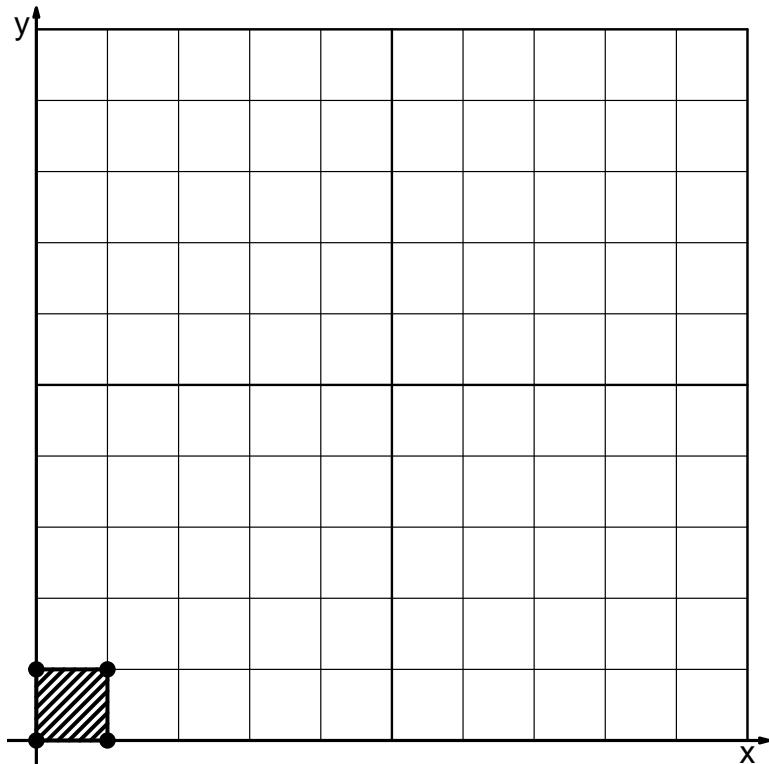
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 9 & 1 & & & \\ 5 & 2 & & & \end{array}$$

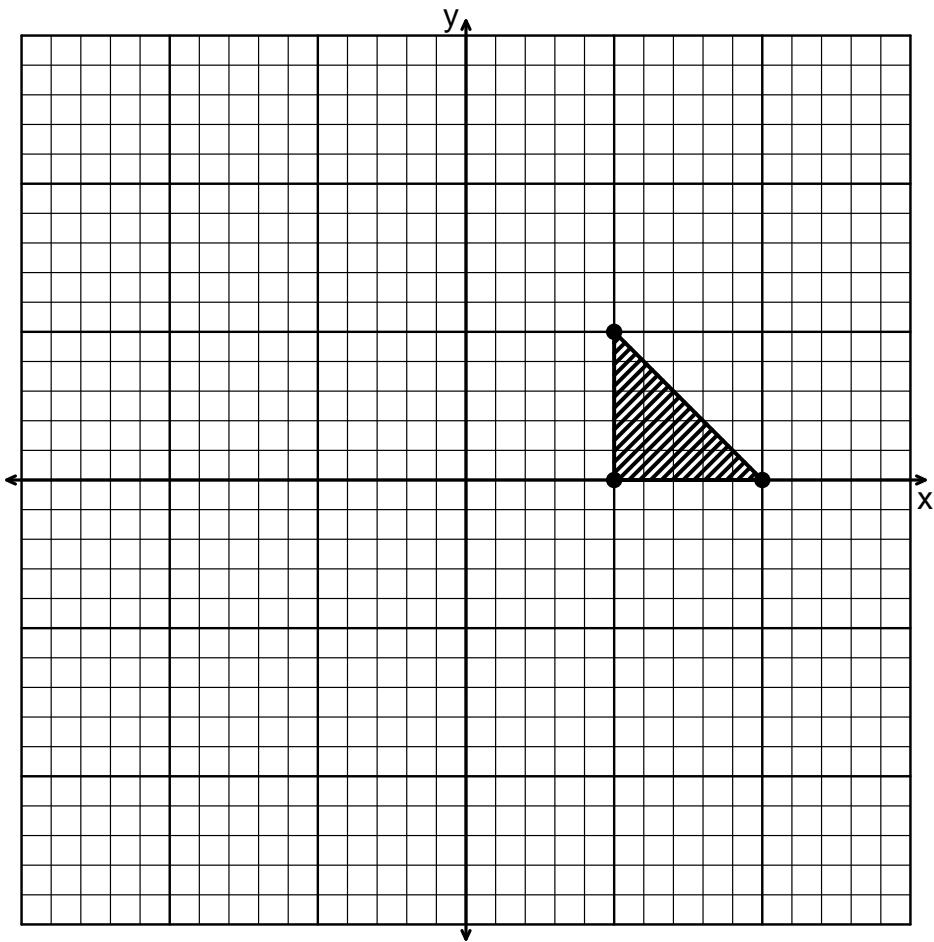


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 5 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $143.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v529)**

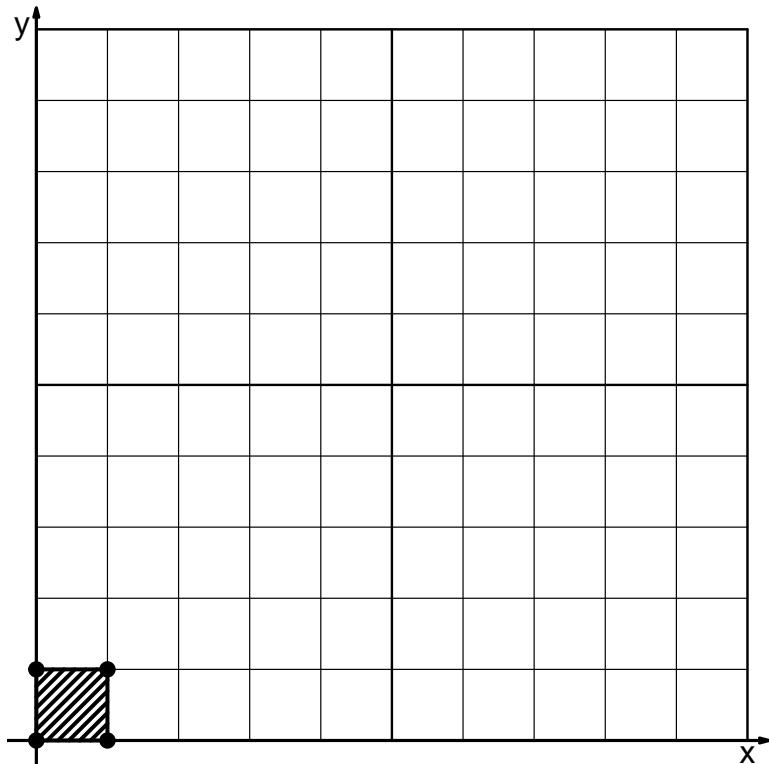
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & & & \\ 2 & 8 & & & \end{array}$$

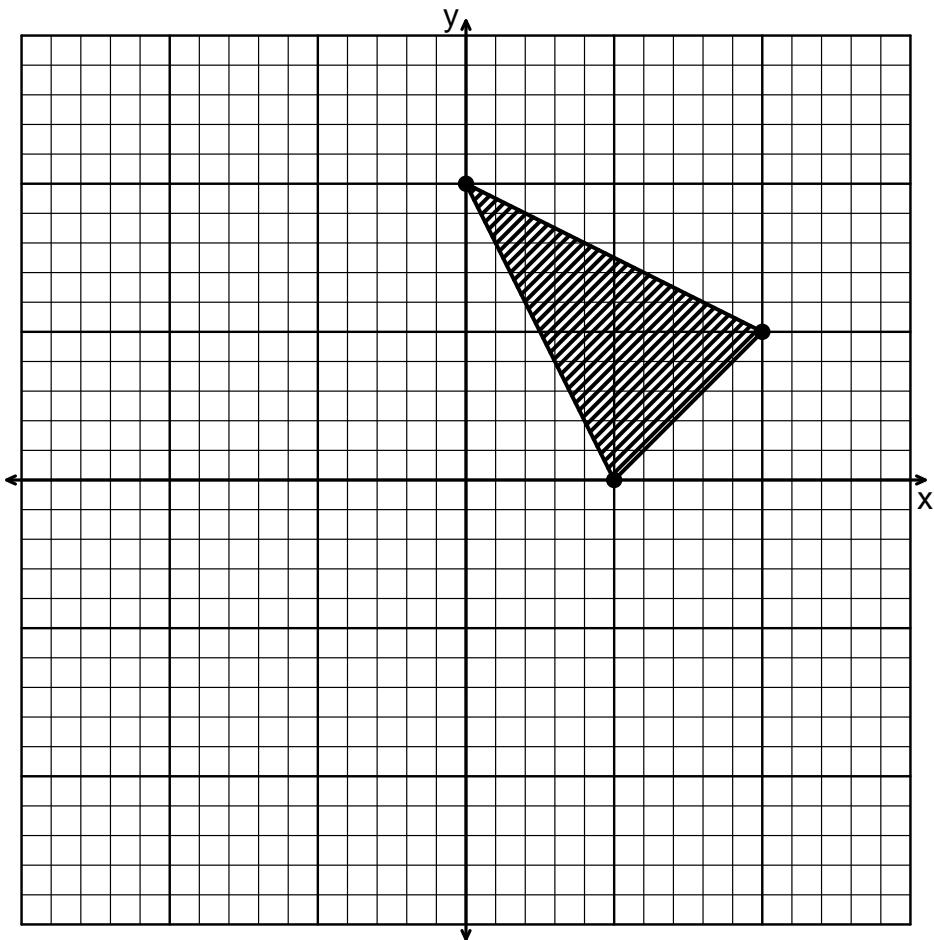


2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? *Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .*

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $x$  axis and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.6 & -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### s19 Matrix Exam (TEST v530)

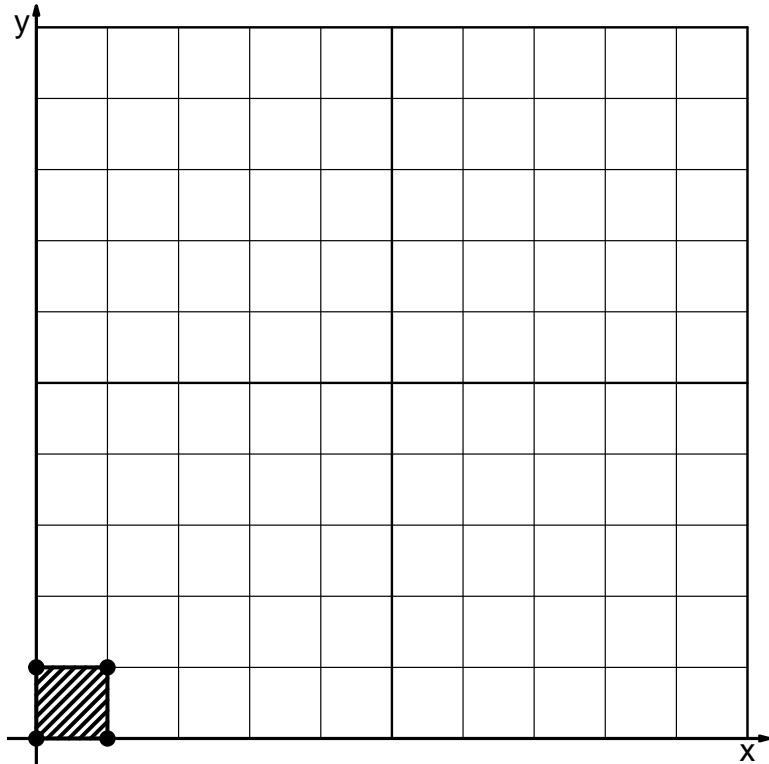
Let the  $2 \times 4$  matrix  $U$  represent four points in the  $xy$ -plane (so each column represents a point). When those four points are connected as a convex polygon, matrix  $U$  represents a unit square. Also, let the  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $L$  represent a linear transformation.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let matrix  $P = L \cdot U$ , so  $P$  is found by matrix multiplication of  $L$  times  $U$ . Matrix  $P$  also represents 4 points of a polygon. Use the diagram below to calculate the elements of  $P$ . Then, draw the polygon represented by matrix  $P$  on the  $xy$ -plane below. Notice I have already drawn the unit square represented by matrix  $U$ .

1. Multiply  $L \cdot U$  and draw resulting polygon.

	0	1	1	0
	0	0	1	1
4	5			
3	6			



2. What is the area of the convex polygon represented by matrix  $P$ ? Hint: the area equals the absolute value of the determinant of matrix  $L$ .

The triangle shown below is composed of the three points represented by matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 \\ 5 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ . In order to reflect over the  $y$  axis and then rotate by  $323.13^\circ$  counterclockwise we can multiply by the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. Calculate the matrix  $R \cdot A$ .

4. Draw the triangle represented by  $R \cdot A$ .

